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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XVIII NO 125— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS TO DEFY MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

Honour Of National Flag To Be Vindicated.

LUSTY SEND-OFF.

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to send 27 volunteers to Sholapur for defying the Martial Law regulation prohibiting the flying of National Flag. They started last (Wednesday) night.

The Sholapur Satyagraha Committee has been urging that the defiance of the order should be made are All-India issue, as the

AN ALL-INDIA ISSUE.

honour of the national flag of India is involved. Accordingly, the Maharashtra War Council of Poona sent a batch of three volunteers who have already been arrested at Sholapur.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S "YES."

In the meanwhile, the Maharashtra War Council received a letter from Pandit Motilal Nehru supporting such a movement on an All-India scale.

Accordingly, the Maharashtra War Council negotiated with the Bombay Satyagraha Committee which has consented to help them by sending this batch of 27 volunteers.

At Sholapur the volunteers will advance in batches of 3 to defy the order. The batch is to consist of three only, in order that the defiance may be restricted to the prohibition of the national flag only.

PANDITJI'S MESSENGER.

Pandit Motilal had to send the letter to the Maharashtra War Council by a messenger, as most of the letters and telegrams sent by Panditji, or sent by others to him, are intercepted.

FOR VINDICATING NATION'S FLAG.

—:o:—

Exactly at 12 midnight, 27 Satyagraha volunteers of the B. P. C. C. and two volunteers from the Villa Parla Satyagrana Camp left for Poona by the Poona passenger. They are going to Poona first from where they will proceed to Sholapur where they intend to defy the order under the Martial Law prohibiting the carrying of the National Flag.

QUITE CHEERFUL AND DISCIPLINED.

The B. P. C. C. volunteers left from the Congress House at about quarter to eleven and reached Bori Bunder at 11-40. They were joined by Messrs. R. V. Rabade and A. V. Dharadhar of the Villa Parla Camp. All of them had their kits and water bags with them, and looked cheerful and quite a disciplined body. They were photographed at the station before entering the platform.

LUSTY SEND-OFF.

They entered the Poona Passenger raising deafening shouts "Bande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad" which was lustily taken up by the host of their friends and admirers who had come to see them off.

—:o:—

THE FIRST BATCH.

The following volunteers from Bombay left for Sholapur to defy Martial Law regarding National Flag:—

(1) R L Pitker, (2) Gulabdas Govindji, (3) Ranchod Hari, (4) Shampi Devji Patel, (5) Ramchandra Lakshman Shinde, (6) Javerbhai Jijibhai Patel, (7) Banemijan Mohamed Ali, (8) Ramji Velji, (9) Kashiram Allan, (10) Chaturbhuj Hemraj, (11) Meghji Padamsi, (12) Sitaram Vishnu, (13) Sitaram Bhau, (14) Chimanlal Amritdas, (15) Vasudev Sadashiv Brahwe, (16) Uttam S Bhogilal, (17) Monappa, (18) Pandya Manilal Bapuji, (19) Shankerlal Shamji, (20) Harivallabh Sharma (21) Natwarlal Thakurdas Bhat; (22) Kashinath Vishwanath, (23) Lakshamidas Virji Mehta (24) Shivram Ganu (25) Ramji Meghji Kumbhar, (26) Kantilal Purshottam, (27) Chaturbhuj Narsinh Manek.

—:o:—

MEN WHO DECIDE.

—:o:—

Satyagraha Committee writes: The following is the correct list of the members of the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:

ELECTED.

Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi.
" Ishwarbhai S. Patel.
" Manibhai G. Desai.
" G. Viswanath.
" Gajendranath G. Sherman
" Nanji Premji Devji.
" Ramdas D. Pratap.

CO-OPTED.

Mrs. Parin D. S. Captain.
Sjt. S. K. Pupala.
" Hamid Ahmed.
" Pandit Yukund Malavya.

Pt. Motilal's Advice.

BOMBAY, May 28.

It is learnt that Pandit Motilal Nehru has written to the Maharashtra Congress Committee suggesting the advisibility of organising a Flag campaign and concentrating the forces of Maharashtra on it.

FLAG DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

A report from Sholapur says that a National Flag Defence Committee has been formed which will organise the Flag Satyagraha. An appeal has been issued for Satyagrahis who are reminded that the penalty for disobeying the order is imprisonment extending to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

EX-M. L. C. FINED FOR PUBLIC SPEECH.

—:o:—

KHULNA, May 28.

Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy, ex-M.L.C. was arrested and sentenced to one months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo seven days imprisonment more for addressing a public meeting in defiance of Section 144.—Free Press.

MANBHUM CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED.

—:o:—

PURULIA, May 28.

Mr. Atul Ghose, Secretary of Manbhum Congress, has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for refusing to furnish a security of Rs. 2.000 under Section 108 Cr. P.C. His wife Srimati Labanyaprabha Ghose has been elected Secretary of the Congress.—Free Press.

AKOLA WOMEN'S HEROISM.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 28.

Akola ladies showed remarkable sense of duty yesterday under a heavy gale and terrific dust storm. Followed by half an inch of rain. Many trees got uprooted, corrugated iron sheets and tiles were blown off the roofs. The ladies who, were picketing the liquor shops, were apprised of the coming storm but they insisted on remaining at their posts till the storm has passed and they braved the rain and dust. The toddy shop shed collapsed with a crash while the women were singing temperance songs.

DHARASANA "FRONT."

Wholesale Arrests And Convictions Of Leaders.

NADIAD, May 27.

Mr. Mohanlal Javirdas Patel, a graduate of Gujarat Vidyapith and teacher in the National School at Sunav, has zeen arrested to-day. He was in charge of the Chaklashi Thana in Nadiad Taluk.—Free Press.

25 VOLUNTEERS FROM GODHRA FOR DHARASANA

75 Patels And Revaries Resign.

Through Secretary, District Congress Committee)

GODHRA, May 28.

Grand preparations are being made to make Halol taluka and Panch Mahals Districts Conferences on 3rd. and 4th June successful. Nearly 75 Patels and Revaries have resigned in the District. Liquor propaganda is vigorously going on in the District. First batch of 25 volunteers will start from Godhra for Dharasana on the 30th evening. Srj. Waman Mukadam Ex-M.L.C, is in the first batch.

ALLOWANCE FOR SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

BULSAR, May 28.

Arrangement has been made by the authorities at Dharasana whereby they have agreed to pay the workers at Satyagraha Camp at Untadi 6 annas per day per undertrial prisoner in order to provide undertrial prisoners with cooked food.—A. P.

TWO MORE BATCHES REACH BULSAR CAMP

—:o:—

Talatis Of Surat Dist To Resign?

SURAT, May 27.

Two more batches of volunteers arrived this evening in Bulsar Camp one from Khandesh and the other from Vile Parle. A movement is afoot among Talatis of the Surat District to tender their resignations.—A. P.

MORE BATCHES FOR DHARASANA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

Satyagraha Camp,

BULSAR, May 26.

The excesses committed at Dharasana on 21st and 22nd, on Satyagrahi volunteers seemed to have stirred up every class of people in Gujarat. Seth Ranchhodlal Amritlal, the Ahmedabad mill-owner and Muni Unvijayaji, the history research scholar, were the first to take the lead. They both started with a batch of 50 volunteers for Dharasana but before they travelled 20 miles from Ahmedabad, they were arrested, and taken to Bareja where they were tried by Mr. Golup and given sentences On hearing of the arrest of the two leaders Sjt. Balvantrai P. Thakore once a Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and at present Chairman of the School Board and the proprietor of the Proprietary High School, decided to start with another batch. He left Ahmedabad by the local train on the 26th and reached here this morning. He has encamped outside the city where a special camp has been set up. Local workers take great pains to see to the volunteers comfortable. Other districts, viz., Kaira, Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad and Bombay have arranged to send regular batches. One such batch that was going from Surat to Dharasana by the noon train was detained by the authorities at Dungri.

Balwantrai Thakor Arrested.

BILLIMORIA, May 28.

The total number of volunteers arrested this afernoon at Untadi Camp is 52. They and their leader Mr. Thakor who also was arrested, were taken to the Police lock-up at Dharasana.

Mr. Narhari Parikh who was in charge of the Dharasana Campaign was convicted to-day and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate recommended him ti be treated as "B" Class prisoner.

Ambalal Patel and Dr. Tribhuwandas his successor were also tried and sentenced to-day to six month's rigorous imprisonment each. Dr. Tribhuwandas was recommended to be treated "B" class prisoner. The last named two leaders who were on hunger strike are being provided with cooked food as demanded by them.—A. P.

MOSCOW AND INDIAN UNREST.

Contempt Of Court Proceedings Against Dr. Shaffi Ahmed.

MEERUT ACCUSEDS' APPLICATION.

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

At the Allahabad High Court before Mr. Justice Kendall, Philip Spratt and other accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case made an Application requesting that contempt of court proceedings be instituted against Mr. Shaikh Mohammad Fariduddin Rais, Dr. Shaffi Ahma and the keeper of the "Dastari" Press in respect of publishing and displaying a poster at Meerut headed "Khatra-ki-Ghant" (danger bell) which suggested that it had been proved in the Meerut Conspiracy case which was "sub-judice", the present unrest in the country was connected with Moscow movement and Bolshevik propaganda.

Notice has been ordered to be issued to the opposite party.—Free Press.

KING IMPROVES.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 28.

It is officially stated that King's rheumatism has definitely improved.—Reuter.

Policeman Pays To Congress Fund.

—:o:—

The humanitarian worn of the Congress volunteers in help the victims of the police firing during Bhendy Bazar riots has evoned the warm tdmiration of the Muslims as well as Government officials. Moved by their self-sacrifice. a policeman has contributed one rupee to the Congress fund: and another policeman's daughter contributed 5 annas three pies, which was all she had to give.

AWAKENING OF DECCAN SABHA.

Martial Law Sentences Condemned.

POONA, May 28.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha which met yesterday with Mr. H. G. Gharpuray I.C.S., (retired) in the chair passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of martial law in Sholapur in view of the widespread feeling of discontent in consequence of reports of indiscriminate firing and excessive punishments by Courts-Martial on respectable citizens. The Council asked for an independent and impartial inquiry into the events leading to the introduction of martial law, as also its administration.

NO CONFIDENCE.

Another resolution expressed complete dissatisfaction at the manner and method proposed for the Patiala Inquiry and recorded the Sabha's view that no inquiry which was not open and independent would satisfactorily clear the character and honour of a ruler of the eminent position of the Maharajah of Patiala.

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VOLUNTEERS DEFY AUTHORITIES.

—:o:—

BILIMORA, May 28.

Another batch of 100 volunteers from Ahmedabad and Kaira, led by Mr. Lakhia, arrived here this morning. They were all in good spirits.

This morning a batch of 50 volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Bhulabhai Thakore, Ahmedabad, marched from Bulsar camp at 7 o'clock.

The batch was not obstructed and reached Untadi safely. They have reoccupied the evacuated area. They are now at Untadi in defiance of the order under Section 144.—Free Press.

SLOCOMBE INTERVIEW.

Was It Due To Misunderstanding?

EFFORTS TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

MAHABALESHWAR, May 27.

The statement that the interview between Mr. Slocombe and Mahatma Gandhi was due to a misunderstanding has come as a surprise in informed circles. The statement amounts to an admission that the Secretary of State for India concurs with the Conservative view that the allowing of the interview and its publication is an "egregious" piece of folly".

What is really the truth? That truth is that th einterview wsa allowed and the publcaion wsa sanctioned not by the Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, on his own individual responsibility. There is every authority for stating that the Home Member had the full concurrence of the head of the Province, Sir Frederick Sykes, and I t is an open secret that there is the closest touch, co-operation and understanding between the Governor and the Viceroy. To complete the circle, Mr. Benn has himself admitted that there is the closest touch, co-operation and understanding between Viceroy and himself.

Enquiries elicit that while the debate in the Commons gives the impression that the Labour Government and the Government of Inda have no solution to offer to the Indian problem except to reiterate their determination to "govern", the truth is that every endeavour is being made in responsible circles to bring about an honorable understanding which would ensure.

(1) the unconditional release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence.

(2) the withdrawal of all the Ordinances,

(3) a declaration regarding the scope and object of the Round table Conference

(4) the suspension of civil disobedience campaign, and;

(5) the participation of Mahatmaji in the Round Table Conference.

The occasion for the conclusion of this understanding, it is expected, would arise when the Simon Commission Report is published, which is fixed for the 24th June.—Free Press.

—:o:—

CONIVCTED RAILWAYMAN RELEASED.

Bhusawal Secretary Successful Appeal.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 28.

Mr. G. D. Karkir, Secretary of the Bushawal Branch of he G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, who was convicted for practising Satyagraha on the railway line, has been released by the Judicial Commissioner of Nagpur on appeal.—Free Press.

—:o:—

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN AT BELGAUM.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, May 28.

About 200 persons from Hubli and surrounding villages went to Talanhatti ford felling Shindi trees. But, about 25 Bedars with axes went to obstruct them and tore away the Gandhi cap worn by Mr. Bapu Saheb Deshpande. Mr Nageswararao Deshpande's khdi cap also was torn. Nearly 500 trees were cut down.—Reuter.

BOMB AT MADURA.

—:o:—

MADURA, May 28.

At 4 a.m. to-day a bomb it is alleged, was thrown from outside and it exploded inside the local Municipal Revenue Office adjoining Thitumali Naick's Palace. The night watchman found the whole outer verandah full of smoke. Copper bits were found scattered all over.—Free Press.

Assembly Elections In January?

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 27.

An Ootacamund report states that it is likely that the Legislative Assembly elections will be held on January 1st.—Free Press.

BRITISH SOLDIERS PULL DOWN CONGRESS FLAG.

Police Open Fire Killing 4 And Injuring 30.

CURFEW ORDER IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 27.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Congress authorities sent out a Jatha of six volunteers who went through the prohibited routes and passed on without being stopped. When this Jatha returned to the Congress Office, the Police Superintendent sent words to the Congress officials to remove the National Flag hoisted at the Park as the Military was going to be stationed there. As no one turned up to remove it, the Police got it removed and the military took up their position all round with machine-guns.

CURFEW ORDER.

Curfew Order has been promulgated and also orders under Section 144 prohibiting the assembly or processions of more than five persons and preventing the carrying of any weapons of offence for a period of 15 days.

The following communique has been issued:—

The situation in the city was such that solitary policemen on terrific duty had to be withdrawn in view of the events. It was thought advisable to requisition some military support and a squardron of the 3rd Hussars and East Yorkshire Regiment was accordingly sent to Aminabad Park where it had been decided to stop the procession. As the Congress flag was flying there, this was removed. But the flag staff was not destroyed and the crowd were allowed to rehoist the flag as soon as the troops were withdrawn.

57 SHOTS FIRED.

57 shots were fired by the police. Up to the present, it has been ascertained that four men were killed and about 30 injured. It is not possible till now to obtain the exact estimate of the number of injured.

As the crowd was infuriated, and it was reported that it had split up into several gangs which might, if unchecked, have made an incursion into civil lines, it was thought proper to ask for the military aid, and a scheme for the support of the civil power was put into execution.

Two shots were fired from the roof of a house, probably, with a revolver, at Rai Sahib Pachbhudayal Singh, D. S. P. On arrival of the military, troops were stationed at various strategic points. The police casualities were twelve or fourteen, including four hospital cases.—Free Press.

BAN ON PUBLIC PROCESSION.

—:o:—

Lucknow Fiat And Its Sequel.

LUCKNOW, May 26.

The Commissioner, Lucknow Division, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Since rumours are being circulated that the police charged the Congress procession with spears and that eight or ten persons were killed and about 150 to 200 persons were injured, it is necessary to inform the public of the true facts.

Before the first procession was taken to Hazaratganj on 14th May 1930, the Congress authorities were informed by means of a notice under section 30 (1) of the Police Act that they were at liberty to take procession anywhere except Hazratganj, which is mainly a European business quarter. But no heed was paid to this notice and the procession was brought to Hazratganj.

ANOTHER PROCESSION.

Nine men who were sent ahead of the main body to do satyagraha were kept sitting to the police till early morning and then removed a short distance away and released. On 22nd of May congressmen took out another procession to Hazratganj although they had been served with a notice under section 30 (1) of the Police Act to avoid this route. They were allowed to pass on this way and the only step that was taken was to arrest 13 of the men who led tht procession the next day and to prosecute them, although the procession passed through Hazratganj on this occasion. They persisted in taking out another procession destined for Hazratganj on 25th May in defiance of order under section 30 (2) of the Police Act to the effect that they must take out a license.

MRS. MITRA ARRESTED.

The local authorities in view of this provocative attitude had no alternative but to declare the (Continued in column 5)

procession to be an unlawful assembly and to disperse it. Due warning was given to the processionists to disperse or to take another route, but they persisted in their intention to pass through Hazratganj. Mrs. Mitra the leader of the procession, was then arrested and the other ladies who were in the procession were taken to a distance of about two miles and released. The rest of the procession was dispersed by the police with batons.

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Of the Satyagrahis two suffered fractures, one of leg and one of arm, and 8 or 10 were more or less severely injured while about 50 or the others received trifling injurits. These figures are merely an estimate but as far as enquiries show they are correct. It is false that the road was a pool of blood or that ladies and children were beaten.—A. P.

SITUATION TENSE.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, May 27.

After yesterday's clash authorities expected unruly behavior from mob and made precautionary arrangements by posting company of riflemen at Aminadullah Park from 5 to 7 in the evening. At 6 o'clock Superintendent of Police ordered the removal of the national flag and then military took possession all round with their machine guns. As the atmosphere was quiet, all military police were withdrawn at about 7.

At about 8 in the night while Rai Saheb Prabhu Dayal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was sitting at Aminabad Chowki, it is said that a shower of brickbats was directed at him. In the meanwhile some hooligans burnt down a thatched shop of an icevendor situated just in front of the chowki and seem to have advanced by pelting stones to burn the chowki.

Finding the situation getting out of hand it seems the Deputy Superintendent of Police ordered the police to open fire. A few buskshots were fired and the situation calmed down. On making a search a man was found lying dead on the road. Soon the news was received that a few more had received injuries and were lying at a distance. Military again occupied all the storm centres.—A. P.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

and London calling at Marseilles [sailing at Malta every alternate week].

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May 17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June 7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,857
July 5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,088
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x†	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak	10,857
Nov. 1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,088
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec. 6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

x To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW-REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of fare from Bombay to London or Paris to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any differences for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW TO REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer sailing this period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 21st May 1930, and terminating with the sailing of "Viceroy of India," leaving Bombay on the 8th September and due Bombay on the 15th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
London and back by Sea	... £166	£78
London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Services France in both directions	... £186	£90
Marseilles and back	... £105	£78

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking out Return Tickets and who wish to return later than September 15th may do so by paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 21st May and 30th July.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
30th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,423

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£84	£112
B	£63	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.	Steamers.	
May 31	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Maloja	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 9	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 78
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 86
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	

(N. Z.) via Sydney £158

Periods of availability 18 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
28th May	Barpeta	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th May	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Busrah.
4th June	Karoa	East & South Africa
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 8 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tuesdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tuesday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Rangoon Maru.	5029	20 May	31 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	13 June	27 June
Kaburi Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July
Rashima Maru	10000	....	@ 29July
*Tot ori Maru	5973	16 July	30 July
Chidzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	11000	12 June	30 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	26 June	2 July

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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Phone No. 20172, 20788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Clyde Maru ..	5th May.	3rd June
Tempei Maru ..	22nd May	5th June
Honolulu Maru	26th May.	7th June.
Shinnoh Maru ..	8th June.	22nd June.
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8th July
Sumatra Maru..	9th June	23rd July

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22927.

Cheap and Durable
Waterproof Umbrellas

National Flag BRAND.

Made of Swadeshi cloth

are available in our Bhandar. British goods are strictly boycotted.

Prices ranging from
Rs. 1-4 to 4-4
Do purchase one for you.

Swadeshi Chattri Bhandar,
214, Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. Narnarayan Temple,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

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Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History and English. Apply stating terms to the CHAIRMAN, E. M. High School, Borsad.
A R2509

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER for an Electrical concern. Engineer with canvassing ability preferred. First class competency certificate holders with good practical experience need apply. Salary Rs. 75 to 100 with prospects of permanent job. Apply sharp Box No. 2556, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2504

WANTED TWO B.COMS.—One with Accounting and the other with Banking as optional subjects on Rs. 60 per month on probation for 3 months to be confirmed on Rs. 70 if found satisfactory. Apply in own handwriting giving references to Box No. 2558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R828

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS to exploit the sole manufacturing rights of the Miracle Cleans-All, A wonderful money-making opportunity part or full-time. Apply with anna stamp:—NEW INVENTIONS CO., GHATKOPAR, BOMBAY.
A 2508

A LONG-STANDING Bengali Firm wants to Represent a Life Insurance Co. as CHIEF AGENTS for Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam; and also the SOLE SELLING AGENCY of some Swadeshi goods. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

Situations Wanted

AVAILABLE—An experienced Secretary or Manager capable to control a big business concern or Factory; is efficient in accounts and expert in connected laws. Possesses marvellous organising and controlling power Apply to Post Box No. 2553 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 810

Educational

EFFECTIVE ENGLISH taught efficiently by correspondence Write for particulars to The PRINCIPAL, School of English, Post Box 20, POONA CANTT.
M R2489

BE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Mercantile and Govt. Offices.—By passing the Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November, 1930, at the Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. Four to Five Months' Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success. Fee moderate in instalments. Position found when qualified. Apply sharp for Admission to the PRINCIPAL.
M 769

Medical.

FOR THE CURE and care of Lunacy—mania—melancholia—dementia—hysteria—epilepsy—convulsions—alcoholism—opium habits—neurasthenia—paralysis—harniplegia. See BHATHENA, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
M R 2505

Loans

WANTED—Rs. 4,000 to start a profitable business. No risks. Apply Box No. 2557, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2507

Trade Announcement.

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS and Grafts. Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog mangoes 100 Rs. 7; 50 Rs. 4. Rose scented Lichi 500; Rs. 4 Expenses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue Free. Grafts Man, Laheriasarai, No. 8, Darbhanga.
R2479A.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd June, 1930, that day being a Public Holiday (KING'S BIRTHDAY), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
W. LAMOND,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 22nd May, 1930.
792

NOTICE.

The List prepared in accordance with Section 28 (k) of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act X of 1928, showing the number of valid votes given to each of the candidates at the E (Byculla) Ward bye-election on the 26th May, 1930, is available for inspection by voters. Copies will be supplied to candidates at a fee of Re. 1 each.
A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 27th May, 1930.
819

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 51, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1929.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 14th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents
821

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May, 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16 Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to consider and resolve whether in view of the resolution passed at the Urgent General Meeting of the Association held on the 12th instant, the trading in 1930-31 new crop cotton be commenced.

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 20th May, 1930.
820

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that under Section 319 (1) of the Municipal Act BELLASIS BRIDGE will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic on and from 8th June 1930 to 30th June, 1930. Only light wheel-barrow and foot-traffic will be permitted across the bridge.
A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
823

WANTED.

An INVESTIGATING OFFICER in connection with identification and study of Indigenous Drugs to be found in Gwalior State. Those well versed in this work need only apply stating age, caste and previous experience, with copies of testimonials to:
Major SOHRAB S. ANTIA,
Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
Gwalior Government.
808

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6" C. I. Pipes for delivery within 3 months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday 16th June 1930. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for 6" C. I. Pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI.
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
824

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the agreement of employment subsisting between our Client Mr. Dwarkadas Narayandas and Mr. Joseph Hiskell Hellel is terminated as from 26th May, 1930 and Mr. Joseph Hiskell Hellel is not in our client's employment any more and no person should deal with in any way with Mr. Joseph Hiskell Hellel on our client's account and behalf.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Narayandas.
28th May 1930.
827

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARISHANKER MANECKJEE BHATT, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors Bombay, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vile-Parle, in the Suburban District of Bombay ..... Deceased.
NARANJI MANECKJEE BHATT, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Supervisor of Municipal Schools, Bombay, brother of the said deceased, residing at Malad, in the Suburban District of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 16th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
825

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Soni HARGOVANDAS GOPALDAS, of Patan Sarimali Hindu Inhabitant, a goldsmith of Patan, Prant Kadi, Baroda State, limited to the property in Schedule I ..... Deceased.
BAI HIRA, widow of Soni Hargowandas Gopaldas the Executrix, according to the tenor thereof of the Will of the said deceased of Patan Shrimali Soni Hindu Inhabitant at present, residing at Bapu Khote Street Bombay, without the Fort. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the aboyenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

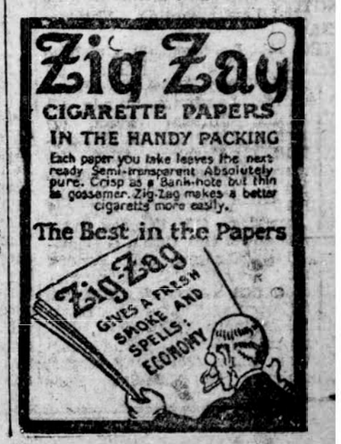
R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY
Dated the 14th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
822

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 1 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 70 TANKIS OF RAPESEED OIL.
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Waghji Gheladhai and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Devji Mulji & Co., sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 29th May 1930 at 1 P.M. (S.T.) at the godown of the Oil Mill of Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor at Mazagaon:—
70 Tankis of Rapeseed Oil.
Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.
The above mentioned goods are open for inspection at the above place.
GANDHI & CO.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.
(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.


Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

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Amusements.

"The Spieler"

Featuring
ALAN HALE & RENEE ADOREE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

PATHE AUDIO REVIEW

MANDALAY-Song Sketch

MICKAY THE MOUSE
in
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"
Reduced prices for all performances.
Times of Showing 6-30 & 10 P.M. Daily

Commencing from Saturday
"MOTHER'S BOY"

A 100 p.c. Talking & Singing Picture.

Featuring.
MORTON DOWNEY.
Broadway's Golden Voiced Tenor

NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Rd. End)
Phone 41561.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD
and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
in an adaptation of Shakespeare's Comedy.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

You'll rock with Laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the Hands of the Mad Masterful Caveman.

ROYAL
Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Her Most Spectacular Role
ALMA RUBENS
in
THE HEART OF SALOME

She looked like a Saint, the Woman who robbed Paris Wives of their peace.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
COSSACK CHOIR
and
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS
in a
Programme of Folk-Songs.
Classical and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

RIALTO CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY CHANGE OF FILM MASTERPIECES!

THUR. 29th MAY — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. MOCKERY with Lon Chaney and Ricardo Cortez.

FRI. 30th MAY — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. MASKS OF THE DEVIL with John Gilbert Alma Rubens.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
SONGS OF THE ROSES
(A Colourtone Revue.)

LOOK OUT!
for the
Newest and Best Production of the
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO. OF KOLHAPUR ENTITLED.
LAND
OF
LUST
or
LANKA AFLAME.
A picture without a parallel—that was nearly two years in making
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON.

YOUR NEW SERVANT!
LET IT BE GAS.

"COAL OR OIL COOKING means HARD LABOUR IN THE HOME" say users of GAS—the domestic fuel of to-day.
Who would tolerate the drudgery of drawing water from wells when a pipe can bring it right where they want it. So does GAS HEAT come to you in pipes ready for instant use. You have only a tap to turn and your fire is on or off as you please. Your whole cooking is done in a few minutes, without all that labour, mess or bother. It drives out all enemies of health and makes your home tidy, neat and clean. Its cost is within the reach of every income. BRING HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO YOUR FAMILY BY EMPLOYING
GAS
the fuel of to-day.
ASK FOR FREE PARTICULARS.
THE BOMBAY GAS CO. LTD.,
Guzder House, Hornby Road, Opp. Lloyds Bank, Bombay.
'Phone 21693.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY

Bombay Students Brotherhood's Swadeshi Bazar, opening ceremony, 5-45 P.M. Madhav Baug.

Public meeting:—Speeches on "Present Struggle," 9 p.m., at Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

FRIDAY MAY 30.

"The 12th Annual General Meeting of the participating policy-holders and the 22nd Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) and at 5 P.M. (S.T.), respectively"

SATURDAY, MAY 31.

The s.s. "Macodonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Result of Matriculation Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Nappoo Hall (Matunga) when prominent speakers will speak on "The present struggle". Another Meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 P.M. (S.T.) at Labour Camp.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, the, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zangibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 4th June 1930.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—:o:—

NOMINATION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan appointed Vice-Chancellor.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst. and is due to arrive here on Friday afternoon the 30th at 3-0 P.M.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LOST.

On Wednesday morning in an up-karjat local 1 cap, some official papers, etc., finder may please write to S. S. Aiyar. C|o Subramaniam American Express Co.

"TARUN MANDAL."

This has been opened at Andheri. Its aim "inter alia" is the emancipation of Motherland, rigid boycott of all foreign goods and other matters, political social and economical. Persons willing to be members should apply to Mr. Purshotam C. N. Halia Secretary Tarun Mandal Bhogilal Bungalow, Murzbanabad Road Andheri.

AMERICAN COTTON.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Information Bureau).

October 15.10 plus .8

New York, May 28.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of two points. On scattered buying prices continued improving touching highest 15.14 plus .12. Later a lapse of 4 points was witnessed on long liquidation finnally closing at 15.10 plus .8 for October.

Expectation:—Liverpool market is expected to open plus .1 to .2 for October.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 28.

Previous Closing Rate	15.02
To-day's Opening Rate	15.04
Difference	plus .2
To-day's Closing Rate	15.10
Difference	plus .08

Broach Expectations Rs. 257-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 28.

Previous Closing Rate	7.82
To-day's Opening Rate	7.83
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.88
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 28.

Silver Ready	18 0 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	17 15 0
Lower	0 5 0

Tone of Market:—Chinda sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 28.

Jeith	50 9 0
Ashad	50 6 0

PARSIS REAFFIRM SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

Meeting To Help General Awari.

PROCESSION TO CONGRESS HOUSE.

More than a thousand Parsis, including a large number of ladies many of whom were in khaddar, attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Raj Kiya Sabha on the Blavataskey Ledge Terrace on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Goshup Captain presided. Short speeches were delivered by several speakers on "Parsis and the present situtions" and there was much enthusiasm throughout the meeting and the audience raised, at short intervals, cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and "Inqilab Zindabad."

Resolutions were passed declaring that the Trustees of the Bombay Parsi Punchayat Funds—had no right to address a memorial to the Viceroy in the name of the Parsi Community, asking the Viceroy to bear in mind the claims of the community to place at the Round Table Conference. The meeting dissociated itself from such a representation.

Three more resolutions were passed one criticising the action of the police in connection with Bhendi Bazar tragedy and tendering sympathy with the bereaved families and the other expressing entire disappointment at Mr. Benn's latest speech in the Parliament and the third declaring that a policy of repression will not be of any use at present in India and that the Government should conciliate the Mahatma to improve the situation in the country.

THE STRUGGLE.

Mrs Captain in her opening speech thanked the audience for the honour they had done her. She did not think it was a personal honours to her but she took it as an honour to her grandfather Dadabhai Nauraji.

She said there were two sides to the present struggle. One was the ethical side and the other economic. She held that no Parsi would disagree with the Mahatma as to the ethical side of the struggle but what Mahatmaji was preaching to-day was essentially the teachings of Zoraster.

ECONOMIC SIDE.

The economic side was also equally important considering the poverty of the people. She advised the audience particularly Parsi women to use Swadeshi.

PROFESSER SPEAKS.

Prof. Thuti of the Wilson College deplored the moral degradation of the Parsi community and exhorted the audience to use Swadeshi goods as that would satisfy the Mahatma. He reminded the Parsis of the treatment accorded to Parsis by the Hindus and Muslims in India and to repay it by standing by them in the present national struggle.

Mr. Sorab Banaji and Mr. Homi Kapadia also addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience not to lag behind in the national fight.

Dr. Dadachanji explained the eleven points of the Mahatma and said that no honest man could find fault with the Mahatma for putting forward those demands.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha congratulated the audience on their response to the national call and requested them to join Thursday evenings procession in as large numbers as possible and to make it a success. He requested Mrs. Captain on behalf of the meeting to lead the procession.

Mr. Bharucha further referred to the sacrifices of Mr. Manchershaw Avari of Nagpur and declared that Rs. 425|6 was realised by the sale of tickets, Rs. 224 was subscribed by Parsi admirers and Rs. 62 subscribed by Hindu admirers would be sent to Mr. Avari's family.

After the meeting was over, several hundred of those present, including a number of women marched to the Congress House in a procession shouting the usual slogans on their way.

PARSIS OF GREAT HELP.

Entiring the Congress House cempound they squatted on the ground. Here they were addressed by Mr. Jinabhai Desai, the President of the B. P. C. C. and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, both of whom welcomed the educated Parsi community, as the successors of Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozshah Mehta, to the Congress and hoped that their participation in the movement would prove of great help.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha once more requested them to make Thursday's procession a success and the meeting then terminated. After this meeting a large number of Parsis went to Grant Road in a procession shouting the usual slogans.

WADALA "RAIDERS" ON TRIAL.

"My Words Did Not Apply To Satyagrahis."

MR. JUNGALWALLA "EXPLAINS."

"The Satyagrahis were rounded up at Matunga on the 18th instant and not allowed to raid the salt pans at Wadala by the police. some of the riff-raffs went to the salt pans and carried away a large quantity of salt that day. The Satyagrahis, besides, were not arrested under the Salt Act but as members of unlawful assembly and, therefore, my remarks of the raiders being thieves and robbers did not apply to the Satyagrahis but those riff-raffs who raided the salt pans and carried away a large quantity of salt". With these remarks, Mr. N. T. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate, sixth Court, resumed hearing on Wednesday of the case in which 22 persons are charged under the Salt Act section 47-C for being in possession of contraband salt.

The accused were arrested on the 18th instant at Wadala and were plaied before Mr. Jangalwala on the 20th instant when he was reported to have said that the Satyagrahis were a "gang of thieves and robbers" and the case against the accused was postponed till Wednesday the 27th instant bails having been granted to the accused for Rs. 50 each.

On Wednesday, Mr. Jangalwala clearing then, proceeded to hear the case. Out of 22 accused, one accused, Soonderam Tyagraj, a typist pleaded guilty before the magistrate last week and was fined Rs. 30. Another accused was a juvenile and by the order of the Commissioner of Police, case against him was withdrawn. Out of the remaining accused, Shantilal Maneklal, probably a satyagrahi, refused to participate in the proceedings and was convicted on evidence and fined Rs. 15. Shantilal refused to pay the fine and the magistrate directed a Distress Warrant to be issued for the recovery of the fine. Remaining accused (except four) pleaded guilty and were bound over to be of good behaviour on a sum of Rs. 50 each for a period of six months. The case against the four accused would be taken up to-day.

CYCLE CONFISCATED.

One of the accused had hired a bicycle from a Cycle Repairing Shop to go for a stroll at Wadala on 18th instant. The Excise authorities confiscated the cycle under the Customs Act as the accused carried contraband salt on the cycle. Mr. V. N. Vedak Advocate for the accused requested the magistrate to order the Excise authorities to return the cycle. The cycle dealer also lodged his claim for the machine. As Mr. Jangalwala wanted to hear legal argument on the point, Mr. Vedak said he would lodge a formal complaint against the Excise authorities for the return of the cycle and argue the case at the proper time..

While convicting the accused on their own plea, Mr. Jangalwala remarked that this was their first offence and the salt having been taken in negligible quantity, he would only bind them over.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

As it is made compulsory by the Executive Committee for every member to attend parade at 7 a.m. at Gowalia Tank Maidan regularly and punctually. If any one fails to do so, he will cease to be a member of the National Militia.

A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Marwadi Sammelan Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 P. W. (S.T.) in Bullion Exchange Hall to congratulate Bombay Satyagrahi Volunteers.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Results Of Matches Played.

—:o:—

CLOSING SCORES.

GLAMORGAN vs. HAMPSHIRE.

Glamorgan 159.

Hampshire 105 (Mead 50 not out, Mercer 5 for 40, Ryan 5 for 59.)

Glamorgan 71 for 3 declared.

Hampshire 56 for 5 (Mercer 3 for 19.)

Glamorgan beat Hampshire on the first innings.

DERBY vs. NORTHANTS

Northants 182.

Derby 114 (Jupp 5 for 51).

Northants 81 (Mitchell 7 for 25)

Derby 141 (Thomas 5 for 46).

Northants beat Derby by 3 runs.

WARWICKSHIRE vs. ESSEX.

Warwickshire 501 for 6 declared.

Essex 178 (Paine 5 for 35).

Essex 223 for 5 (Russel 100. Sheffield 62.)

Warwick beat Essex on the first innings.

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. NOTTS.

Notts 153 and 216.

Leicester 86 and 103 (Sam Staples 4 for 37: Voce 6 for 42.)

Notts won by 180 runs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester 156 and 111 (Sinfield 6 for 72.)

Glaucester 280.

Gloucester won by an innings and 13 runs.

SUSSEX vs. SOMERSET.

Somerset 105 and 146 (Langridge 6 for 72.)

Sussex 223 and 31 for 2.

Sussex won by 8 wickets.

YORKSHIRE vs. KENT.

Kent 205 and 289.

Yorkshire 198 and 242 (Leyland 105: Peach 6 for 111.)

Kent won by 54 runs.

There was no play at Lords today in the match between Middlesex and Lancashire.

Kent had a decisive victory over Yorkshire in spite of the brilliant effort of Leyland to save the Northern county.

Sussex and Northants also obtained full points against Somerset and Derby respectively.

Russel's century for Essex enabled his side to evade a decisive defeat at the hands of Warwickshire.

AUSTRALIA DOUBLES' PAIR BEATEN.

Cochet and Brugnon beat Hopman and Willard (Australia) in the Doubles Final at Paris the score being 6—3, 9—7, 6—3. Cochet, the champion was at his best and played brilliant tennis best and played brilliant tennis. The French pair had previously defeated Moon and Crawford in the semi-final after a gruelling five sets 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 5—7 and 6—3.

ENGLISH PLAYER'S SUCCESS.

Gregory, the English Davis Cup player had a notable success when he defeated the brilliant Australian Crawford 6—3, 3—2, 6—3 in the second round of the French Lawn Tennis Championships. The pair are likely to meet in the Davis Cup tie.

CHAMPION AUSTRALIAN HORSE IN ENGLAND.

Strephon II, considered to be one of the best horses sired in Australia has been struck out of the Coronation Cup at Epsom, the Gold Cup and Alexandra Stakes at Ascot and The June Rose Handicap at Sandown Park.

Strephon was sent to England for the express purpose of running in The Gold Cup, but his owner states that he has scratched his horse as he does not think he has become thoroughly acclematised.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN GIRGAM WARD.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Khatao Wadi near Portugese Church.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Friday (the 30th nst.) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chaupatty Sand.

RUSSIAN MUSICIANS AT EMPIRE

The Cossack Choir and Balalaika Orchestra who are playing at the Empire Theatre for the third week in Bombay will conclude their season on Friday (to-morrow). Their engagement cannot be extended any further as they have already been booked for Poona. There will be a change of programme to-day (Thursday).

NATIONAL MILITIA ACTIVE AGAIN.

—:o:—

STREET CORNER LECTURES IN LABOUR AREAS.

The volunteers of the National Militia are once more busy carrying on their propaganda. On Monday and Tuesday last a batch of 15 volunteers paraded Byculla, Lalbaug and Parel, dellvering speeches in Marathi and Urdu explaining to the audience the significance of the present struggle and preaching gospel of Swadeshism. Altogether 30 meetings were held in different localities. This whole week they will carry on the same propaganda.

CASE AGAINST MR. GINWALA

—:o:—

Alleged Compulsion On Railway Worker To Join Strike.

—:o:—

The Resident Magistrate at Kurla heard the complaint filed by P. V. Jog, Head Supervisor of Cabin against Mr. F. J. Ginwala Solicitor of Bombay and four others.

The Complainant P. V. Jog stated as follows:—On the morning of the 9th of March 1930, the accused entered my residence in the chawl of Unwala Seth where I was then with my children and commenced threatening me, saying as he commenced to tell me to join the strike and after I had joined the strike all my dealings communications transactions would be stopped, and said if necessary they would stop me from going to work even by force. But as I did not agree to what he said, he asked his companions to sit at my door and do Satyagraha and stop all my "Vyawahar" which gave a heavy shock to my family (wife) and my life was put in danger, and I had to complain to the Police and with their aid get myself released. And owing to the anxiety (or fear) I had to deprive my children of their attendance at school and to undergo various other sorts of losses and to despatch my family (wife) to other place and I am compelled to reside (keep myself) on the Station. I am getting Rs. 200 as pay and my duty is to supervise all the cabins and if necessary to give tution and manage.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.

Mr. Karbhari at the outset took a preliminary objection on the 13th May 1930 that the Police Prosecutor and the police had no right to conduct the prosecution under the circumstances of the case. The objection was noted down by the Court and the case was proceeded with:—

The complainant, his nephew, his brother-in-law clerk of the Resident Magistrate, Kurla and 4 police were txamined by Mr. Nerurkar, the police Prosecutor, on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Bombay) appeared to defend Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. R. S. Balsara (Bandra) to defend Kandalker and Mr. Patanker (Kurla) to defend Jadhav, Kalkar and Sarjerao.

The case was adjourned to 31st instant when the defence witnesses will be examined.

Opening Ceremony of
THE
Bombay Students' Brotherhood
SWADESHI BAZAR
WILL BE PERFORMED
BY
MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI, ADVOCATE
AT
MADHAV BAUG
(C. P. TANK)
To-day
AT 5-45 P.M. (S. T.)

BOYCOTT OF EUROPEAN BROKERS.

—:o:—

An English Firm's Letter To Cotton Brokers' Association.

In continuation of the report which appeared in the "Chronicle" on April 27, regarding the rumoured boycott by Indian business interests of European brokers, it is understood the committee of the cotton Brokers Association met again on Tuesday to consider the letter received from an English firm of brokers. The members of the Committee paid in reference to matters arising out of this letter due attention to the question of rights and privileges of the members of the Brokers' Association but in the absence of any resolution regarding boycott of English Brokers, the Committee decided to write to the firm concerned that the point raised by them in their letter was not constitutionally before the Committee at present.

BOMBAY EDITOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Defamation Of Bohra Merchant.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, delivered judgment in the case in which Abbasbhai Tyebji Khokhawala, a Bohra merchant charged Nagardas Ghadia, editor of "Pol-Patrika" with defamation.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment.

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NOTICE

As usual the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT with names and numbers of the successful candidates will be published on the 31st inst. Agents are requested to intimate their indent immediately to.—

The MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1930.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

—:o:—

The full-dress debate on India in the Committee of Supply and subsequent comments thereon prove that there is not the least change of mentality on the part of our self-imposed guardians and trustees. While the Indian point of view is dismissed with provocative indifference and misleading assertions, the British side of the case is presented as if there was nothing wrong with it. We have seen how Mr. Benn has tried to defend British rule. Duly supported later by the Conservative Lord Stanley he waxed eloquent over the industrial and financial position of India and over the development of Railways, Irrigation and Agriculture under British rule. What economic benefits India is receiving from her foreign rulers, the history of the Tariff Bill, Coastal Reservation Bill, the Reserve Bank Bill and the ruinous Ratio, to take only recent examples, shows in ample measure and we need not go into greater detail. But we do ask if it is seriously claimed that whatever little progress India has made during British occupation is all due to Britain and that the material condition of India would have been stationary during the last 150 years. We wonder at the effrontery of those who would have us believe that a free India would have made less progress in this period. So much for the benefit of British rule. Mr. Benn naively asks: "What moral justification can there be for an Empire built upon the principle of exploitation of one race against another"? No less a man than Mr. Baldwin has supplied him with the answer at Bury, "....so that we may have preference for ourselves in the Indian market, and India perhaps may share with us other Dominion markets". Those two words "preference" and "perhaps" contain a world of meaning both for Mr. Benn and for us in India.

Is it any wonder that India feels she has had her patience fully Left Wing Labourites realise it. If Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Samuel Hoare, the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Chronicle" do not appreciate the position it is nothing unexpected. But Mr. Benn himself refuses to realise the gravity of the situation. What is more, he seeks to minimise India's passionate resolve to be free. He admits that the present movement is "an insurgence of national and racial aspirations", and yet the only way of meeting it is rule by Ordinances although he confesses that force "cannot become a remedy; our difficulties only become greater". Furthermore, Parliament was assured by many speakers, specially by Earl Winterton and Mr. Benn, that Gandhiji's campaign was condemned by a large majority of Indians. We wonder if among the informations "supplied" to Mr. Benn will be the recent letter sent to the Viceroy on behalf of the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chambers which represents almost every Indian merchant in the country. It says: "Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience; others if they do not actively adopt it, must actively sympathise with it. There is not one leader with a reasonable number of followers to-day in the country who is opposed to this movement". The Federation has something to say about rule by Ordinances also: "The press is gagged. The noblest children of the country have been cast into prison". What more natural than that "Government have made it impossible for even the most moderate-minded people to help the former."

But still Mr. Benn is unwilling to part with power, Neither he nor Commander Kenworthy wants to hand down to Indians a "legacy of anarchy and chaos", although every Indian is prepared to accept it not as a legacy of "anarchy and chaos" but as that of a non-violent "insurgence of national and racial aspirations". He is also much concerned about the problem of minorities and is very emphatic in denying any suggestion of "Divide and Rule". But he swallowed Sir Samuel Hoare's expression of pleasure at the present situation being "more favourable than it was ten years ago, because then the Moslems were solidly against us". Secondly he himself wrongly claimed that the Musalmans were out of the National Movement, forgetting that the loudest communalists among Mussalmans are exactly those who are very popular with Government. It may not be an attempt to "divide and rule" but it certainly is a very pernicious way of evading the real issue of Indian freedom. This is further proved by the failure of Messrs. Brockway, Becket, Brown and others to draw a definite pronouncement regarding the Round Table Conference out of the Secretary of State. Everything should be indefinitely postponed because "we must await the restoration of normal conditions"! That is possible only if "the insurgence of national and racial aspirations" is suppressed. Inspite of Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin and Benn, we are sorry for those who believe that they can do it.

WANTED IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Now that normal conditions have been restored in Bhendi Bazar locality the first and most important thing that Government must do is to appoint a Committee with a non-official majority—a Committee of men who inspire the confidence of the public—to enquire into the origin of the tragedy and the manner in which it was handled. As regards the origin of the tragedy it need hardly be said that no number of communiques issued from the office of the Director of Information—which has by this time almost ceased to inspire public confidence—will convince the public about the correctness of the official version and it is significant that the latest communique is materially at variance with the first communique. The version generally accepted by the public is substantially different. Even the Government communique says that 'when the sergeants saw that the crowd was increasing and adopting a threatening attitude they fired a few shots". Now assuming the correctness of the statement that the attitude of the crowd was threatening, was firing the only way to meet the situation and is firing to be resorted to without the permission of a Magistrate? The popular version is that the firing was altogether unjustifiable. As regards the manner in which the whole deplorable affair was managed, there are hardly two views among the public who feel that a more tactful handling would not only have avoided the heavy list of casualties, but would also have succeeded in ending the trouble within a few hours. However, the past cannot be recalled but it must be impartially investigated and if, as a result of the enquiry, the guilt of certain officers is proved, they must be prosecuted and severely dealt with. In this connection, we cannot allow the criminal folly of the comments of the "Evening News of India" to pass unnoticed. The "Evening News" writes:—"The rapid ebullition of feeling among the Muslim population, most of whom could not possibly have known what was the cause of the trouble, also reveals the state of tension in the Indian quarter of the city. That tension, we are convinced, is largely due to the campaign of lawlessness conducted by Mr Gandhi's followers during the past six weeks, and the feeling against authority and disrespect for the forces of the law which a campaign of this kind inevitably entails. It is all very well for the Congress to preach non-violence, but when their actions bring them into continued conflict with the police, they consciously or unconsciously incite others to do the same." Seldom have we come across, even in Anglo-Indian papers, more dishonest criticism than is contained in these three sentences. Obviously the object which the "Evening News" has in view in dragging in the Congress in this connection is to secure a white-washing of the officials responsible for the mishandling of the situation even before an enquiry is instituted. No person in his senses, knowing anything about the tragic happenings at Bhendi Bazar, will relate them to Congress activities.

PROCRASTINATION.

—:o:—

It is a clever ruse on the part of the MacDonald Government to issue as a White Paper the statement regarding Palestine prepared by their representative at the forthcoming special session of the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva. They hope through this move to mobilise opinion on their side, the members of the Commission being told how the British mandatory authority in Palestine is anxiously striving to redress the "legitimate" grievances of the Arabs and that all that is required is time for Britain to justify her "progressive" policy. The White Paper refers to urgent action being taken regarding the immigration and land problems. Such action will be taken after receipt of the report of the special investigator into the land problem, Sir John Hope Simpson, a retired I.C.S. The Arabs and Jews are also promised a separate Commission to investigate the Wailing Wall problem and Britain assures the Mandatory Commission that her rule and authority will be respected by her tackling earnestly the "defence problem" of Palestine. She has arranged to despatch more troops to that country. Thus piecemeal reform and resolute rule are to be in joint action and what is forgotten is that the Arabs will never be satisfied with piecemeal reform nor cowed down by repression.

HUMAN UNITY IN ACTION.

—:o:—

"Cheers for several minutes". "joy and gratitude"—this is how Doctor Tagore's last Hibbert lecture was received at Oxford. Sir Michael Sadler even went so far as to say: "We shall never forget in Oxford the gift you have given us and the inspiration you have brought to us." What was it? "That in the depth of our being there is ever dwelling the Eternal Spirit of Human Unity." But how is it received in action? Is this principle of human unity honoured in practice? How many "in Oxford", or for that matter in the whole of Britain "never forget" in deeds that racial supremacy whether in Asia or Africa is directly antagonistic to the "eternal spirit of human unity"? That the virtual denial of human rights to a large portion of humanity—even though dignified by the name of "trusteeship"—is hardly a compliment to the spirit of human unity? "Joy and gratitude." Yes. But they always forget that, in their scheme of human unity, the man who took to them an inspiration and a gift is not considered worthy of being a free man. What a compliment to the man and the country whose genius he represents!

THEIR MYSTERIOUS SILENCE.

—:o:—

If there is any particular class of businessmen who are profiting handsomely, and are likely to be in the same fortunate position for a long time, as a result of the present vigorous boycott of foreign cloth, it is the Bombay millowners. But what have they done to show their sympathy for the national movement which is helping them to add generously to their profits? They have not even had the decency to protest against the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and the Government's repressive policy. It is their duty to demand his immediate release, as other business communities in India have done. As Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka remarks in a letter from him we publish elsewhere: "there is a grave suspicion growing in the mind of the public that millowners do not sympathise with the present national movement." Do these gentlemen upon whom fortune is smiling because of that movement, realise the danger of alienating the public?

BRITAIN'S TARIFFS AGAINST INDIAN CLOTH

VOLUNTARY BOYCOTT ONLY REPLY TO FORCED PREFERENCE.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

II*

The first Indian power loom was started in 1851 and by 1866 there were 13 mills which number rose to 47 by 1876, and 56 by 1880. They further increased to 97 by 1888, 130 by 1893, 197 by 1905, 241 by 1913, 263 by 1919, and 335 by 1924 to 1928.

Between 1860 and 1896 the cotton industry had to face several impediments like the closing of the Mint, the Exchange problem, which retarded the growth of the industry, the Government's attitude towards the furtherance and fostering of this industry in India, the opposition and the row created by the English merchants in England, the imposition of the excise duty on the Mills, the effects of the factory legislation, and the competition of imported piece goods as well as the growth in the production and export of raw cotton.

MANCHESTER COMPLAINS.

Between 1864 and 1870 the import duty was 5 per cent. on piece goods and 3½ per cent. on twist. In 1874 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, pointing out the injurious effects of the duties and urging their total and immediate repeal. After references to a tariff committee and after mature consideration, the Government reduced the general customs duty from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. but made no alteration in cotton duties. However, they imposd a 5 per cent. duty on the import of long-stapled cotton, which the Indian mills might be tempted to import from Egypt and America for making finer qualities of goods in competition with Manchester. Manchester was not, however, so easily pacified and after continuous agitation in 1878 the import duty on raw cotton was abolished, and the following coarse goods were exempted from Indian tariff:—

AND SUCCEEDS AGAINST INDIA.

(1) Grey cotton piece-goods including E-cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills which contained no yarn of a higher number than 30s.:

(2) Yarns of the qualities known as Mule No. 32, Water No. 20, and lower numbers.

This concession did not satisfy the Manchester interests, and after another tariff commission made further enquiries regarding Manchester demands all cotton goods containing no yarn finer than 30s. were exempted by the Gazette Notification dated 15th March 1879.

BRITISH FEAR OF INDIAN HANDLOOM.

Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement of 1877-78 remarked:—"The interests of Manchester at which foolish people sneer are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade of cotton but millions of Englishmen. I am not ashamed to say that while I hope that I feel as strongly as any man the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation than that which I owe to my country (England)."

Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement of 1878-79, formulated the following principle dictated by the then Secretary of State:—

"That no duty should exist which affords protection to Native industry, and as a corollary, that no duty should be applied to any article which can be produced at Home, without an equivalent duty of excise on the Home production ..... that the policy desired by Her Majesty's Government was to abolish all import duties instead of countervailing them by excise duties, because it would be impossible to excise the product of handlooms and the production in the Native States....."

The exemption of 1879 resulted in a loss of revenue to the extent of £20,000, which the Government accepted notwithstanding a deficit, the Afghan War, the Diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund for other purposes, fall in exchange, and the aftermath of the terrible famine of 1877, and a probable war with the King of Burma.

MANCHESTER STILL PROTESTS.

Encouraged by the above concession Lancashire clamoured for total abolition of duties immediately and the following resolution was passed by the House of Commons on the 4th April 1879.—

"That the Indian import duties on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished and the House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition to which His Majesty's Govt. ment are pledged."

The duties were, however, abolished in 1882 when the Government expected a surplus of 3 million pounds. Even so the Indian cotton industry developed further not because of protection but in spite of it from 1882 to 1894, and the import trade in cotton goods did not increase more rapidly than it did before. The Indian industry progressed because of the saving of freight on raw cotton, proximity of market for the sale of finished goods, supply of labour, etc., and not due to the protection which the 5 per cent. duty Lancashire alleged to have given to it

INDIA'S CLAIMS UNHEEDED.

In 1894 the fall in the sterling value of the rupee rendered fresh taxation necessary and the general import duty of 5 per cent. was levied. Notwithstanding the protest of the Government of India the excise duty of 5 per cent. was imposed upon all the yarns of 20s, and above spun in power looms at the instance of the Secretary of State, though it was pointed out to him that 94 per cent. of the manufactures of India were outside the range of competition with Manchester. The above excise duty subjected 20 per cent. of the Indian Mills products to a wholly unjustifiable burden of taxation, on the remotest suspicious change of their competing with English manufactures. At the instance of two British deputations to the Secretary of State in 1895, the Government reduced the import duties on cotton goods by the tariff act of 1896, which reduced the import duties from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. on piece-goods, while all the yarns either imported or manufactured in India were made free. But it levied the countervailing excise duty of 3½ per cent. on piece-goods made by the Indian Mills. The excise raised the price of the poor man's clothing in India without the pretext of relieving the poor man of Lancashire. The act was passed in the teeth of non-official opposition and against the reasons and convictions of the Government of India owing to their constitutional sub-ordination to the British Parliament.

IMPORT DUTY ON SILVER.

In 1910-1911 the import duty on silver was increased from 5 per cent. to 17 per cent., which lowered the price of the yarn exported to China owing to the depreciation in the value of silver imported from China and subsequently, converted into the Gold Standard rupees of the "managed" currency of the Government of India.

We must admit that the legislation of 1881, 1891 and 1911, must certainly have ameliorated the condition of the mill operatives, by regulating child labour, female labour, and reducing the number of hours of work, etc., but still the fact is prominent that this was brought about by British manufacturers from motives of jealousy and fear of competition.

Note:—For a fuller account the reader is referred to the "Indian Cotton Textile Industry" by M. P. Gandhi, M.A., etc. The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Price Rs. 3/ Pp. 127.

*Previous article appeared on 26th instant.

WHERE THE MILLOWNERS ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A meeting of the members of the East Indian Cotton Association Ltd., was held on the 26th instant to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and against repressive measures taken by the Government to crush the National movement.

At this meeting the distinct feature which was commented upon by most of the members assembled together, after the dissolution of the meeting, was the fact of complete absence of all European members; however, the absence was intelligible to all and there was no severe comment on it; but the other feature of the meeting which was strongly commented upon was the absence of all the representatives of mill-owners' panel except Mr. Lalji Naranji.

It was asked whether the millowners who are greatly profited by the movement of Mahatma Gandhi are against the movement or for the movement? So far as I understand, uptill now the Bombay mill-owners have not done anything for the present National movement and a grave suspicion seems to be growing in the mind of the public, specially the mercantile community, that mill-owners do not sympathise with the present national movement. To clear this suspicion, I appeal to the Bombay mill-owners clearly to state their position and if they are for the movement they should join hands in all possible ways with other commercial Associations who are making efforts to support the movement and making protests against the policy of repression persuaded by the Government.—Yours, etc.,

DOORGADUTT SAWALKA.
50/52 Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, May 28.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Who Will Believe Him?

Mr. Benn must be thinking Indians are very gullible people, indeed, if he expects that his assurances regarding the Indianisation of defence forces in this country will satisfy them. He told the Commons that as regards the question of Indianising the Army "the prospects were so good that we were well within sight of saturation of the possibilities of Sandhurst and therefore within sight of the question of an Indian Sandhurst." He did not make it clear how this "saturation" point was arrived at but looking to the number of Indians so far trained and likely to be trained, it will be three centuries before India can hope, under the present British scheme, to find her army wholly officered by her own nationals. As regards the Royal Indian Marine Mr. Benn drew a roseate picture of future possibilities in the training of Indians, but the number under training is so meagre that in this case too India will have to wait for a century or more before she has an adequate navy. The Air Force, of course, remains excluded to Indians.

Ban on Malaviyaji.

We wonder if the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. Province realises that the ban on Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya will convict the N. W. F. P. authorities as not only foolish but also heartless. One of the best known men in India reputed as much for his moderation as for his nationalism, Pundit Malaviya was proceeding to Peshawar on a mission of mercy. If he had intended visiting the Frontier to inquire into the causes of the disturbances, how the situation developed and how it was handled, the official ban would have been intelligible although highly objectionable. But to have stopped him while he was going to distribute relief among the needy who might, for aught we know, be literally starving is a type of repression difficult to understand. It is under unhappy auspices that Justices Sulaiman and Pankridge have started their official inquiry. The history of the Hunter Commission is certain to be repeated.

Discipline and Students.

We have before us a pamphlet issued from Amritsar by Messrs. G. R. Sethi and Labh Chand entitled "The Awakening of Young India". It reproduces certain articles published in the Punjab Press regarding the activities of students during the first months of 1930 and the controversy about the place of students in politics. While we agree that the primary quality of youth must be discipline, spiritual, intellectual and physical, we cannot, we fear, blame students alone if they betray—it is rare—any lack of it. But the responsibility for this rests with the system of education. The Indian youth is amenable to training no less than the youth of any other country, as is evident from its conduct during the present campaign all over India. Give the right training and you will get the right men. But that is not possible with the present system of education. On the other hand it is one of the miracles of the Gandhi movement that it has brought forth innumerable young men of the right type despite a bad system of education. What is wanted is education that will make of our students self-respecting patriotic Indians and instil into them a full sense of discipline.

Their Present Duty.

This is possible only with Swarajya. Meanwhile the duty of students is clearly to do what they can to help in the attainment of Swaraj. We do not believe in the absolute sacredness of the principle that the student's proper place is his cloistered study. In times of emergency this principle, very good in itself, ought to be given, as it has frequently been given, a second place. The history of the activities of youth in every country that had to fight for its freedom and also of every country that was involved in the Great War proves our point.

The Present.

Wife (whose mother has been visiting them six months): "What shall I get mother for a present, dear?"

Fed-up Husband: "Suppose you give her a travelling bag."

Peshawar Firing Enquiry.

Sadaullah Khan's Evidence.

—:o:—

AUTHORITIES WARNED AGAINST USE OF MILITARY.

CROWD NON-VIOLENT IN BEGINNING.

PESHAWAR, May 27.

Giving evidence before the Enquiry Committee to-day Mr. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, said that it was decided to take armoured cars to the city when the Assistant Superintendent of Police reported that he had been pelted with stones. On reaching the city he saw a mob, apparently in an excited mood, one of them brandishing an axe. For the purpose of reconnoitering, witness entered the city in an armoured car and was met with a fierce hail of stones and brickbats. As the car stopped, someone from the road commenced hitting his car with an axe. Witness was sure that none was injured by his car as it was proceeding at an exceedingly low speed. He said a despatch rider with his motor cycle lying near another armoured car and the body of an Indian lying in the middle of the road. He made every effort to disperse the crowd but the repulsing of the mounted police with lathis and stones by the mob and their attempt to snatch a pistol from the hand of Lt. Singh convinced him that the situation required drastic action. While he was still considering how best to communicate orders to the men in the armoured cars he was struck with a stone and lost consciousness. In his opinion firing was necessary to save the situation as also life and property.

CROWD MELTING AWAY.

Mr. Saddaullah Khan, City Magistrate, examined, stated that the crowd was perfectly non-violent in the beginning. He repeatedly warned the authorities against employing the military as he thought that such action would create trouble. He did not see the Assistant Superintendent of Police being pelted with stones and immediately the latter had gone to the Cantonment he (witness) tried to get into touch with the Deputy Commissioner in order to tell him not be prejudiced by the statement of the Asst. Superintendent of Police as there was no need for the military. The crowd, he said, had no sticks and was melting away after the surrender of two Congressmen who had been wanted by the police. As soon as Captain Cobbe arrived he told him that armoured cars were outside the police station. He saw the bodies of two Indians lying on the road. Soon after, the crowd started throwing stones and were fired upon twice.

ATTEMPT TO BURY DEAD WITHOUT DEMONSTRATION.

Four more witnesses were examined in the afternoon.

Mr. Selwyn, Asst. Superintendent of Police, described how he was mobbed and pelted with stones when returning from the city. Witness reported the incident to the Deputy Commissioner who proceeded to the city with four armoured cars. Mahomed Hayat, Inspector of Police, said he was given warrents of arrest against twelve persons on the night of April 22, ten of whom he arrested by the next morning. Two were subsequently arrested on the 23rd. The mob punctured the tyres of the lorry in which the police were escorting the accused.

Mr. Caroe, Chief Secretary to the Administration, deposed to reaching the city after the second firing when he did not see any crowd. He requested the members of the local Bar to induce the people to bury the dead without demonstrations.

Major Griffith, Military Surgeon, gave details of the post mortem on the despatch rider. Witness felt that the death was caused by wounds in the head but other wounds on the body were possibly caused by the running over of an armoured car. The body, however, was too charred to enable any detailed observations.—A. P.

MOB COOL BEFORE MILITARY ARRIVE.

—:o:—

Two Indians Run Over By Armoured Cars.

Contrary views were expressed by Mr. Saddaullah Khan, the then City Magistrate. Early on April 23, he said, he was told that eleven warrants had been issued against Congressmen of whom two were still at large. Subsequently he was asked by the Deputy Commissioner to go and take charge of Kabuli Gate Police Station. On arriving there, he saw some ninety people coming towards the police station. But soon after they went away and there was no excitement at all.

About ten in the morning another bigger crowd of about 600 arrived on the scene shouting the usual cries. About 200 of them went out of Kabuli Gate while the remaining sat down on the road. He was then informed that the two men wanted by the police were in the crowd and were anxious to surrender themselves. He got them into the police station, and as the crowd was melting away he informed the Deputy Commissioner that there was no need for military, but if troops were called out there was bound to be trouble. He repeated this warning to the Senior Superintendent who told the witness that troops had already been despatched.

Witness then went on the roof of the police station from where he saw Mr. Selwyn, Assistant Superintendent of Police, riding on a horse. He was being hooted by the crowd-two of which chased his horse for a few yards, but there was no stone throwing at him.

Immediately he ran downstairs and tried to get into touch with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, in order to tell him not to be prejudiced by the statement of Mr. Selwyn as there was till no need for the military. He did not get Mr. Metcalfe, but shortly afterwards he was told that Mr. Metcalfe, with armoured cars, had arrived. Getting out of the police station he saw Mr. Metcalfe and three armoured cars standing outside the police station also the bodies of two Indians lying under a armoured car. The people were clamouring for the removal of the armoured cars so that they may take away their men. Witness also saw a motor cycle lying in front of another car, but he did not see the despatch-rider as there was a car standing between. Immediately afterwards the crowd started throwing stones and brickbats in which Mr. Metcalfe was hit and brought into the station. Witness then was attending Mr. Metcalfe and heard firing taking place twice, the second time being for about thirty minutes. Subsequently, the witness, with British troops, went round the area to clear the streets of barricades. In the course of which he came across a mob which started abusing him and throwing brickbats at him. On witness asking them to disperse, they told him that they would do so when British troops had gone away. In the meanwhile an armoured car arrived on the scene and cleared the barricade. One shot was fired, but to his knowledge none were injured.

Witness stated that in the beginning the mob did no damage to there was no need of calling out any property, and was not unruly. This was why he told Mr. Metcalfe the military. His opinion was that the mob was not going to interfere with the Government as long as they did not interfere with them.

MOB COOL AND QUIET.

The mob was cool and quiet before the military arrived, but soon after armoured cars arrived and two men were run over by them. Then the mob became infuriated. Witness did not see brickbats coming from house tops. They mostly came from the side lanes.

Mr. Selwyn, A.S.P., stated that on reaching Kabuli Gate on April 23 he saw a mob of about 3,000 most of whom were outside the gate shouting the usual cries. Brickbats were thrown at witness, but he was not hurt. He went back and meeting Mr. Metcalfe near the railway over-bridge, reported the incident to him.

Returning to the city later on, he saw a despatch-rider under one armoured car and two Indians under another, the latter of whom appeared to have been run over as they lay under a wheel.—A. P.

CAUSE OF CALLING OUT MILITARY.

Mr. Metcalfe had a message from the city that all but two of the men wanted by them had been arrested and the remaining two were reported to have been moving with a big procession. Witness was asked by the police whether they were to be arrested in the crowd. Mr. Metcalfe said he told the police not to arrest them as yet.

Subsequently Mr. Saddaullah Khan, the City Magistrate, told him on the telephone that two men were moving with a big crowds towards the police station but he apprehended no trouble. With this assuring report, he did not take any further action till he was rung up by Mr. Fookes, Senior Superintendent of Police, who said, that rioting had actually broken out in the city and two of the arrested persons had been rescued by the crowd and the lorry in which the police were escorting them had been wrecked. He, therefore, decided to call out armoured cars and go to the city to see things for himself.

Just then he was again rung up by Mr. Saddaullah Khan telling him that the crowd was non-violent and deprecating the despatch of Military. He therefore, ordered no troops, but instructed that armoured cars be in readiness.

"NON-VIOLENT" CROWD.

On the way to the city he was met by Captain Hassamuddin who also told him that the crowd was non-violent, and the two men wanted by the police had surrendered themselves. But as witness got to the railway overbridge he was met by the Assistant Superintendent of Police who told him that he had been pelted with stones and escaped with considerable difficulty. This made him decide to take the armoured cars with him.

On reaching Kabuli Gate he saw a most violent crowd in an ugly mood with one man brandishing an axe in front of them. In order to avoid bloodshed or loss to him or his men, he decided to reconnoitre in an armoured car. This he did, and getting into one of the four cars he slowly moved on into the city

He had given no orders for the other three cars to follow, but he presumed that they did follow his car. Witness admitted that from the point of view of reconnaitring there was no need for more than one car moving inside the city but for the purpose of dispersing the crowd there was need for more than one car.

PARSI PROCESSION.

—:o:—

To-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) a procession of Parsis will start from the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School, enter Dhobi Talao, turn into Princess Street, and proceed to Bhuleshwar via Kalkadevi, then turn into Thakordwar, Girgaum, New Churno Road and Grant Road and terminate at Gowalia Tank Road.

BANNERS FOR TO-DAYS PROCESSION.

—:o:—

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The following are the special banners for the Parsi Procession, that is to start to-day from the Dhobi Talao Maidan at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

(1) Truth is our Religion.
(2) India is our Motherland.
(3) We are servants of Hind.
(4) We are Friends of Humanity.
(5) No Swaraj without Swadeshi.
(6) No Peace without Swaraj.
(7) No Victory without Peace.
(8) No Rest until Victory.
(9) No Conference without Gandhiji.
(10) No Settlement without Gandhiji.

My co-religionists, pray join the Procession and fraternise with our countrymen.

DACCA'S TRADE PARALYSED.

—:o:—

Officers Empowered To Shoot.

14 KILLED AND 60 INJURED.

DACCA, May 28.

Due to communal riots business in the city is practically paralyzed. Civil and Criminal Courts remained closed, and delivery of mails were partially suspended. Smouldering remains of houses are found here and there and streets are littered with brickbats. The city in certain places presents a ghastly appearance. Casualties amount to 14 killed and 60 injured. The Police have seized the guns, daggers, shovels and iron rods which people had.

Anglo-Indians and Europeans are enlisted as special constables. Detachments of Eastern Frontier Rifles and Bengal armed Police arrived yesterday.

Gazetted officers are empowered by the District Magistrate to open fire when they come across cases of murder, loot and arson. Places that suffered most at the hands of the rioters are Bangshall, Kaetooley, and Chowk.—Free Press.

BENGAL ORDINANCE VICTIM.

—:o:—

Zamindar's Son.

RUNGPUR, May 28.

Mr. Shibdas Lahiri, an active worker of the volunteer organisation, son of the Naldanga Zemindar, has been arrested under Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

—:o:—

BARISAL, May 28.

Mr. Bejoy Bhusan Dasgupta, Editor of the "Barisal", a weekly paper, was arrested. Charge against him is not known.—Free Press.

MIDNAPUR, May 28.

10 liquor shop picketters were fined Rs. 50 in default to undergo one months imprisonment.—Free Press.

—:o:—

BENARES, May 27.

Mahabir Singh, Captain of Benares Civil Disobedience Campaign who was arrested yesterday, was convicted to-day under Section 124-A in connection with poem recited by him on May 7 at a public meeting. He was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to three months further imprisonment.—A. P.

SIR CHIMANLAL SIGHS!

—:o:—

"Mr. Benn's Speech Has Left Me Cold."

ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, HE SAYS.

BOMBAY, May 28.

"The statement of Mr. Benn has left me cold," says Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in an interview to the press. "Nobody," Sir Chimanlal adds, "is now enthused or inspired by the reiteration of the goal of Dominion Status for India and the great difficulties in the way to it."

"We have invited responsible representatives of India to come and confer. What more can we do?" is an utterance of despair. What can be done and ought to be done without a moment's delay and has been woefully neglected is an announcement that would clear all doubts and misunderstandings and make plain that England means real business, that the conference will meet definitely for the purpose of evolving a constitution of Dominion Status for India with necessary safeguards for the transition period. Instead of doing this the Labour Government and the Viceroy are marking time for the publication of that "historic State document," the report of the Simon Commission.

EGREGIOUS BLUNDER.

The egregious blunder of the composition of the Simon Commission and the insolent manner in which it was attempted to be supported by the Tory Government brought about the complete boycott of that commission by many leading men and political bodies in the country who resolved to have nothing to do with it in any shape or form. It was to wipe out that blunder and to secure the co-operation of all elements in the country that the Labour Government evolved the Round Table Conference plan. It is very unwise statesmanship to try to give prominence again to that commission and its report and to delay, on that account, the making of the announcement which alone can restore faith in the sincerity of the intentions of Britain.

WIDE SUPPORT FOR MAHATMA.

Mr. Gandhi's movement of civil disobedience, however much you may disagree with it and consider it inopportune, is the manifestation of disbelief in the sincerity of the intentions of the British Government to make India a free Dominion like Canada and Australia and the phenomenal support that Mr. Gandhi has received shows how deep-rooted and wide-spread that disbelief is. Mr. Benn realises that in dealing with the civil disobedience movement, Government are not merely dealing with "an ordinary out burst of lawlessness but they are dealing with an insurgence of national and racial aspirations." This insurgence cannot be dealt with by trying to suppress its manifestations by force at the command of Government.

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way is to deal with the root causes and satisfy to the full those national and racial aspirations. There can never be any loss of prestige in negotiating with those who are leading such insurgence of national aspirations and win back their confidence. But there is no sign of such a move on the part of Government. Similarly Mr. Gandhi and his supporters have now sufficiently demonstrated how intense is the national urge for freedom and they can well suspend their operations in order to make negotiation and peaceful solution possible.

FALSE PICTURE.

Mr. Benn is misled in thinking that "the vast majority of the people in India are peacefully pursuing their daily lives in quiet enjoyment of all blessings of ordered and settled government." This is quite a different picture from the real one that is apparent in the city of Bombay . . and other places. For the last two months there is nothing but hartals and processions and business is at a standstill. Many who are not actually taking part in the Gandhi movement are very unsettled and share the deep economic and political discontent of which that movement is the outward manifestation.

Mr. Benn has given expression to very correct and noble sentiments when he pleads for the disappearance of manifestations of race supremacy and recognition of equality of citizenship. Alas! manifestations of race supremacy and arrogance raise their head at every turn and at every place in this country and the Indian is contemtuously denied equal citizenship in South Africa and other parts of the Empire.

EXPLOITATION CONTINUES.

Mr. Benn rightly disowns the creed of exploitation of India and warns his countrymen that if they hold to that creed the days of British connection with India be numbered. It is this exploitation that prevails more or less in many departments of national life, such as the mercantile marine, insurance, banking, industries and commerce that India wants to end.

This can only be achieved by India becoming complete mistress in her own house and she wants therefore to be a Dominion with full internal freedom and independence as Canada, Australia and South Africa with only such agreed safeguards as may be requisite for the transition period and as will automatically disappear later. She wants such independence at once and now and is not prepared to accept instalments and stages and examination of her fitness by 'God's good men,' on whose shoulders, according to Mr. Baldwin, the burden of looking after the world is laid.

Time is passing and every day worsens the situation while Britain is weighing and hesitating and postpones doing the obvious. One can only pray and hope that providence will guide aright Lord Irwin who is a sincere friend of India and give him sufficient strength and vision to bring about a lasting understanding between India and England.—A P.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

AN Appeal To The Viceroy.

The birthday of our beloved King Emperor is fixed to be observed as a Public Holiday on Tuesday, the 3rd June all over India. This is the memorable day when some few chosen, fortunate Europeans and Indians, Officials and non-Officials, men and women will be granted usual titles and honours. India, at the present juncture is, unfortunately, not in a mood to share the rejoicings by this "Honours' List." Even the lucky recipients, will not think this to be the fit and proper time for crowning them with such titles and honours in recognition of the small or great services rendered by them in the past or during the year, to the Government. Instead, they and the people of this great country would welcome something more substantial from the Government, on this great coming occasion of the birthday of our beloved King Emperor!

May I, most humbly and respectfully, appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to either hold over the publication or cancel the entire Honour's List, and in lieu of it, kindly grant to the people of India, the four most reasonable conditions, the Mahatma declared from his present "Ashram"—the Yeroda Jail—in the historical interview Mr. George Slocombe, the special representative of the "Daily Herald"—the Labour Government's paper—in India, had on Tuesday last, as the most essential terms to end the present war between the people and the Government?

I have described the above conditions as most reasonable, because they are indeed reasonable, and I shall proceed to prove that.

THE FOUR CONDITIONS.

(i) "The terms of reference of the Round Table Conference to include the framing of a constitution giving India "the substance of independence."

The Government's declaration of 1917 and its confirmation by Lord Irwin's memorable declaration in October 1929 were quite enough to convince India of the sincerity of the British Government's intentions, but by the subsequent very sad events, such as the speech of Earl Russel, the Under-Secretary of the State for India, the several discussions by the members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, and, last but not the least, one of His Excellency's own speeches, viz., distinguishing between the "Journey" and the "Journey's End," great doubts have arisen in the minds of Indians of all parties including even the Liberals and Moderates. These doubts could be very easily removed by declaring the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference, as required by the "India's Deliverer of goods."

(ii) "Satisfaction to be granted to Mr. Gandhi's demands for the repeal of the Salt Tax, the prohibition of liquor, and a ban on foreign cloth."

This condition is the most reasonable, and could be accepted by the Government by a "mere stroke of a pen." India's soul requires to be satisfied only in this connection, and merely appeals for gestures on His Excellency's part to accede to this request. Even if the Government temporarily repeals the Salt Tax, prohibits the sale of liquor, and places a ban on foreign cloth, say for six months from June to November—when the decision of the Round Table Conference will be out—it would be a matter of loss of revenue, say about 40 crores of rupees. This loss would be nothing to the Government in comparison to the extra heavy military and police expenditure, and all other sorts of abnormal expenses required to be met with the odds of the present "Civil Disobedience Movement," which promises not to be put down for some months more—not to speak of the lives of so many people involved in it, and the creation of the permanent disaffection between the rulers and the ruled.

The Government is not likely to lose much by temporarily repealing the Salt Tax Act as the majority of people in every presidency are no more going to buy the Taxed Salt for some time, because thousands of maunds of the refined salt is lying at present in their hands, besides they can manufacture salt out of the sea water, with or without breaking the Salt Law.

There is one distinct and a very conspicuous advantage to the Government by temporarily prohibiting the sale of liquor, viz., the Government would be able to feel the pulse of the drinking class of people, whether prohibition of liquor is a feasible question or not, and if it is not, and if Gandhiji is convinced of it, he will be the first person to use his influence over the people, not to press on this question in future, without educating the people to entirely do away with it.

The temporary ban on foreign cloth will relieve India to push in its present big outstanding stock of foreign cloth lying with the merchants, thereby enabling them to wash their hands of it once for all to begin a new state with Indian manufactured cloth. The Government are aware by this time that the majority of people are not in a mood to buy and merchants to import foreign cloth any more in India.

AMNESTY.

(iii) "An amnesty for prisoners convicted of political offences to coincide with the end of the Civil Disobedience campaign."

This does not require any comments from me to prove that it is a reasonable condition to accept. It is reasonable in itself, as one of the covenants of the proposed armistice between the rulers and the ruled.

(iv) "The remaining seven points raised in Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy to be left for future discussion."

The separate discussion of these seven points will, in my opinion, not arise in future in view of the fact that they will be necessarily included in the framing of a constitution to be given to India as per condition (i) by the Round Table Conference.

From the above, the Viceroy will observe that it is not in any way an impossible task for the Government to end their war with the people at the present juncture. From the discussions, and the answers given, by our sympathetic Secretary for the State of India, Mr. Benn, on several occasions from the platform of the House of Commons, I understand His Excellency has been given a "blank cheque" by the British Government in regard to their policy in India. Besides all the parliamentary parties have complete confidence in Lord Irwin, therefore, I am sure, he will have ample support both from the British Government and the people of India, in whatever he chooses to do in the interest of both England and India. Will His Excellency, therefore, rise to the occasion, and take thus an opportunity to make a bold declaration of accepting these four conditions offered by this great man of India, and appease the disaffected people of India. Even Mr. Slocombe has advised the Labour Government through their organ the "Daily Herald", to make an honourable peace with the imprisoned Mahatma who incarnates the very soul of India, and if His Excellency is not in a position to make this declaration on his own responsibility, there is, yet, ample time to advise the Government to authorize him to make the required statement on 3rd June. Lest it might be too late, I appeal to His Excellency to act at once, without any delay and at any cost! May God help Lord Irwin!—Yours, etc.,

E. A. A.

"CAMPAIGN OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION"

Why Peshawar Khilafatists Boycott Suleman Committee.

BECAUSE TERMS OF REFERENCE ARE TOO NARROW.

The Peshawar Khilafat Committee have addressed the following letter to the Viceroy and to the Enquiry Committee, stating their reasons for not co-operating with the enquiry:—

Sir,—I have been directed by the Executive of the District Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, to express its inability to co-operate with the Suleman Inquiry Committee and to lead evidence before it for the following reasons:—

1. The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's Notification in the "Government Gazette Extraordinary" N.-W. F. Province, purports to have been published and issued on May 19, 1930, whereas it did not see the light of day in the city till afternoon of May 21, 1930.

2. The personnel of the Committee contrary to the wish and request of the prominent leaders who asked for the Committee, does not contain any non-official element.

3. The terms of reference are much too narrow. The causes which lead to the alleged disturbances on April 23rd, 1930, as well the atrocities committed by the Military on that day are not contained in the terms of reference.

4. The manner in which since the 23rd of April 1930, and specially since the 4th of May, 1930 the city of Peshawar has been subjected to harrassments by the officials is not included in the terms of reference.

MILITARY BLOCKADE.

5. The present condition in which the city is under the Military blockade since the 4th of May and the public which as a result prevails, precludes all possibility of people not connected with the Government coming forward to give evidence before the Committee in spite of the insurance held out in the Notification. For instance the following assurances were given by the authorities but action was taken to the contrary:—

(a) In the Conference held by Sir Norman Bolton on the 24th and 26th of April last, the Chief Commissioner, promised a general amnesty to all who were connected with the disturbances on the 23rd and yet criminal prosecution has been started against same.

(b) The Chief Commissioner on those occasions definitely ordered the closure of liquor shops for two months, the same have been opened since.

7. The requisition made by Captain G. Kirkbride, the officer deputed specially to collect evidence for the Committee give very little opportunity to the people to write memoranda and submit the same by the 23rd.

WITNESSES JAILED.

8. The most important witnesses whose evidence from the Committee's point of view is absolutely essential are either serving their terms in Jail or are on trial in the Fort Peshawar, and it is not possible for the Committee to secure their memoranda in due time.

9. The under-trials as well as those who were wounded and are lying in hospital are still under the undue influence of the officials.

10. The relatives of the dead persons as well as the injured persons are invariably too poor to be able to engage counsel.

11. The presence of the officers of the Government responsible for the atrocities on the 23rd and after lends hardly any encouragement to the poor Ralat to come forward as witnesses.

MEETINGS MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

12. The enforcement of Prevention of Seditious Meeting Act of 1911 has made it practically impossible even for a few persons to collect together, and confer with each other regarding any matter however lawful and constitutional. To obtain evidence and to put it before the Committee it is necessary that meetings be convened and opinion invited to raise subscription and to secure the help of eminent counsel like Mr Jinnah, Dr. Sapru and Sir Chaman Lal Setalvad. The regular campaign of criminal intimidation carried on by the Civil officials concerned with the help of Military bayonets does not permit public-spirited persons to come forward to induce people with a view to co-operate with the Committee for fear of being victimised in future. It is therefore essential that before the Committee holds its sitting the Act in question be withdrawn.

It is requested therefore that the inquiry be postponed till the city is free from the Military control, the confidence of the people in the Government is restored, a proper and congenial atmosphere is created and due facilities are provided for the public to submit their evidence.

MOULVI ABDUR RAHMAN JAILED.

—:o:—

JULLUNDUR, May 27.

Raizada Hansraj ex-M.L.A. was tried to-day by the District Magistrate. He took no part in the proceedings. Judgment was reserved

Of the eleven volunteers who were tried, ten were convicted to eight days simple imprisonment and one was let off after the fine of rupee one was recovered from him.

Moulvi Abdul Rahman was bound down for one year and on his refusal to furnish security he was sent to jail.

Balkishen was sentenced to one years imprisonment under Section 108 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

The Persian Government has withdrawn from May 13 the cholera quarantine restrictions recently imposed in Persian Gulf Ports on ships arriving from Bombay.

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"KARACHI FIRING UNJUSTIFIED"

"No Warning Given".

GOVT. BLAMED: A PLEA FOR COMPENSATION.

KARACHI, May 27.

The unofficial committee to enquire into the firing by the Police outside the City Magistrate's Court during the riots on April 16 has published its report.

It finds that the firing was not in the least justified, that no warning was given, that firing from a verandah hidden from public gaze was highly objectionable that the Police arrangements were most inadequate and inefficient and that to place the burden of such a situation on one magistrate was a great mistake.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE.

The Committee holds that Government are responsible for this deplorable incident and should make adequate compensation to the relatives of the dead and the injured.

The Committee held 11 sittings and examined 15 witnesses. It inspected the site of the occurrence. The report is unanimous and is signed by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta (Chairman), Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Lala Jaswantrai Churmani, M.A., Messrs. Kimatraj Bhojraj Kanwalsing Fohumal Tikamdas Wadhumal and Hatim Alavi.—A. P.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL REFUSES TO STAND BY INDIA.

No Intention To Embarass Labour Government

HINDUSTAN ASSOCIATION URGES RECALL OF VICEROY.

LONDON, May 16.
(By Air Mail.)

India was one of the subjects of discussion at the Labour and Socialist International Conference which met in Berlin on May 11. Mr. Fenner Brockway moved a resolution reaffirming the decision of the Brussels Labour and Socialist International (held last year) endorsing the principle of self-determination for the Indian people. He urged that this principle should be made the basis of the Round Table Conference and that an amnesty should be granted to political offenders, adding that the Conference was doomed unless these two things were done.

WOULD EMBARASS GOVT.

Mr. W. Gillies (British Labour Party Delegate), however, opposed this resolution on the ground that it would embarass the British Government. The Executive took the view that the Labour Government had done so much for the peace of Europe that it must not be embarassed. M. De Brouckere (Belgium) was therefore asked to prepare a new draft which he submitted to the Executive. The new draft re-affirmed the principle of self-determination and expressed confidence in the Government taking all necessary steps to facilitate the holding of the Round Table Conference and of securing self-government for India at the earliest possible moment.

ABSOLUTELY INADEQUATE.

Mr. Fenner Brockway criticised the new resolution as absolutely inadequate and said that no attention would be paid to it either in Britain or in India as it was so feeble. He particularly insisted on the inclusion of amnesty for political prisoners.

M. Jean Longuet (France) then moved an amendment that one of the means by which the British Government should facilitate the London Conference was the release of political prisoners in India.

The resolution was then adopted in the amended form.

AN OPEN LETTER.

In the course of the Session an open letter from the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe was distributed among the delegates. This letter drew attention to the resolution which the International had adopted at the third Congress supporting "the endeavours of the Indian people to attain self-government and surveyed the recent events in India.

It concluded: "If you desire to absolve yourselves from the damaging responsibility, for which history will judge you mercilessly, demand from the British Labour Government the following.

Unconditional withdrawal of all repressive measures in India;

Immediate release of all political prisoners, convicted and under-trial;

Recall of the Viceroy;

Punishment of all the officials responsible for firing upon peaceful demonstrators;

Complete freedom of the Press Platform and Assembly;

Scrapping of the Simon Report and of the project for the Round Table Conference in London; and

The election of a Constituent Assembly in India as the depository of all powers.—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' LETTER TO VICEROY.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES.

The following is the list of signatories to the sent to the Viceroy on behalf of the federation of Indian merchants' Chambers:—

The representation is signed by: Lala Shri Ram, President; M. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, Vice-President; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt.; Mr. G. D. Birla; Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.; Mr. Lalji Naranji; Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta; Mr. D. P. Khaitan; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai; Mr. B. Das, M.L.A.; Mr. R. L. Nopany; Mr. N. R. Sarker; Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi; Mr. Rameshwarprasad Bagla; and Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A. as members of the Executive Committee of the Federation; and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the following Member-bodies of the Federation:

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras; the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon; the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad; the East India Jute Association, Calcutta; the Baroda Mill-owners' Association, Baroda; the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. Bombay; the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras; the Jute Dealers Association, Calcutta; the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay; the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta; the Mysore Chamber of Commerce Bangalore; the Bombay Shroff Association, Bombay; the Teli Kanta Brokers' Association, Calcutta; the Seeds Traders Association, Bombay; the Jute Balers Association, Calcutta; the Indian Produce Association, Calcutta; the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi; the Karachi Indian Merchants Chamber, Karachi; the Indian Tea Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri.

WHEN DR. TAGORE WAS 18.

Personal Experiences Narrated At Oxford.

LONDON, May 27.

Cheers for several minutes from a crowded audience greeted the conclusion of Dr. Tagore's last Hibbert lecture at Oxford. Afterwards Sir Michael Sadler expressed the joy and gratitude on the part of hearers that Dr. Tagore was able to visit Oxford and enable them to listen to the perfect cadence of his voice and feel the spell of his presence.

We shall never forget in Oxford the gift you have given us and the inspiration you have brought to us."

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Dr. Tagore began his lecture by narrating the intimate personal experiences of his early religious life to show how our own inner religion may suddenly develop and give us surprises. Those experiences had convinced the lecturer that in the depth of our being there is an ever dwelling Eternal Spirit of human unity. He mentioned particularly a remarkable spiritual experience when he was aged 18. He was watching sunrise when he suddenly felt a veil drawn from the face of nature giving a universal meaning to the complicated tangle of life, inspiring his poem "Awakening of Waterfall.—Reuter.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE POLICY.

We Will Have It Without Fuss.

PREMIER TO USE PERSONAL INFLUENCE

LONDON, May 27.

Rugby.—It is regarded as unlikely that the Government will be defeated in the division after to-morrow night's unemployment debate in the House of Commons, and in Government circles a majority of at least twenty is expected, despite the fact that the Conservatives will probably attend in almost full strength. The Liberals will decide their attitude to-night but it is assumed that the Party as a whole will abstain from voting.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Prime Minister in a speech in his constituency last night after stating that every country to-day was showing the same signs of economic disturbance as Great Britain, said that it would not have been fair for the Government to have asked other Parties to co-operate on unemployment, while it was the same problem as at the last election. But the problem had now changed. If any other Party cared to co-operate, Government would let them do so on Wednesday. Under the new aspect of the problem they would welcome any amount of that sort of co-operation.

The Prime Minister said: "So far as we are concerned we are not searching for election but at same time if other people force it we will have to give it."

DOMINION ECONOMICS.

Referring to the Empire Free Trade campaign he said the Conservatives would do the empire disservice if they put Dominion economics on the platform of general election. So far as the Labour Government was concerned they would do everything they could. They would use their personal influence and thtir ideas of national friendship to get Dominions, without diminishing one shadow of their independence, to come into relations of mutual co-operation. Not that we might rob them or they us, but that both might co-operate to the increased happiness of the whole Commonwealth of the British nations.—B. O. W.

DIES WHILE MAKING BOMB.

SIALKOT, May 27.

Wazirchand, Mason, and member of Naujawan Bharat Sabha, it is alleged, was making a bomb last night when it exploded and blew his hand off. He was at once admitted to hospital. He died early this morning.—A.P.

MILL STOCKS STILL HEAVY.

BOMBAY, May 27.

Complaints made in certain quarters that prices of Indian cotton textiles have been unduly forced up are contradicted by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The position is that stocks have not diminished despite recent offtake and that they actualy are higher than they have been for a considerable time.

The Association further state that current quotations issued by them shows that in grey Khadi mill prices have gone up during last three months by only half an anna per pound or rather less than two pies per yard. In Bleached Khadi latest quotation is 12 annas per piece less than the quotation of a fortnight ago. Other classes of goods for which prices are quoted show only normal fluctuations. Prices if six or eight sorts show an increase of three an as six pies per pound, while about the same number show no change in prices and six to eight other cloths show decrease of three annas six pies per pound. Yarn prices are stationary and remain at a level, especially in low counts, which is unremunerative to mills.—A.P.

MOTORING BY NIGHT TO GREET MISS AMY.

SYDNEY, May 27.

Miss Amy Johnson arrived at Long Reach at 5.33 p.m. and was welcomed by the greatest crowd even seen in the West.

A Queensland message says that motor cars were arriving all through the night to greet her.—Reuter.

Merchants Call For Conciliatory Policy.

JUBBULPORE, May 26.

The Secretary, Merchants' Association, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of C. P.:—

"The present situation with which India is faced is most critical and delicate. It is disastrously affecting the country's trade. Association urges an early solution of the dead-lock by adopting a conciliatory policy for removing the prevailing discontent.—Free Press.

SIMON'S PACKED JURY.

LONDON, May 27.

It is learned that the second volume of the Simon Report, like the first, is unanimous.—Reuter.

PALESTINE PROBLEMS TO WAIT

Consideration Postponed

MORE REINFORCEMENTS IN THE MEANTIME.

LONDON, May 27.

The Statement by the British representative at the forthcoming special session of the Permanent Mandates Commission has been issued as White Paper. It embodies the MacDonald's declaration in the House of Commons and Mr. Henderson's announcement at the Council of the League of Nations.

NO ACTION NECESSARY.

The Government accepts generally the Palestine Commission's findings regarding the nature of outbreak and regarding Zionist complaints against the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, against the Arab executive, and against the Government and also regarding minor Arab grievances, but does not consider that the findings require special Government action. The Immigration and land problems are too vital to Palestine to be tackled hastily. Therefore the report of Sir John Hope Simpson must be awaited.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

Meantime the dispossession of Indigenous agricultural population will be prevented. The Government intends, when Sir John Hope Simpson has reported, to issue a more exolicit statement of policy. The White Paper amplifies Mr. Henderson's Geneva statement regarding the defence problem by declaring that it has been arranged to despatch reinforcements to Palestine very soon if necessary.—Reuter.

PRICE OF JOINING NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Subsidies To Public Bodies To Be Stopped?

OOTACAMUND, May 27.

It is understood that Government has decided to stop subsidies to the public bodies and educational institutions if they participate in the present political agitation.—A. P.

Sir Prabha Shankar Patani.

RANPUR, May 26.

Sir Prabha Shanker Patani while returning from Abu to Bhavnagar halted for a night here. He went by a special train to Bhavnagar. It is understood his halt at Ranpur was in connection with the present salt campaign and the custom cordon.—Free Press.

Madras, May 27.—Ten volunteers charged with disobeying order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. on Friday last in Triplicane were sentenced to-day by the Presidency Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, May 27.

Of eight persons arrested on the 24th for breaking Section 144 Cr. P.C. six were sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment and two (Congress volunteers) to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Of the six sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment, five belong to the Birla Mills.—A. P.

Cuddalore, May 27.—Twelve satyagrahis were sentenced to-day by the lacal Deputy Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for offence under Salt Act.—A. P.

NOAKHALI, May 27.

In connection with the hartal, the police arrested Messrs. Kshitish Roy Chowdhury, Editor of th "Desherbani," Mathuramohan Chakrabarti, Secretary, Congress Committee and 20 others including the Pleader. Their houses were also searched.—Free Press.

DINAJPUR, May 27.

Mr. Satishchandra Roy, a leading pleader and 12 other prominent persons including three pleaders were arrested under Sections 353, 341 and 177 I.P.C. and remanded them to custody, as they refused to furnish bail.—Free Press.

RANGPUR, May 27.

Some 23 persons are reported to have been killed as a result of a tornado that passed over some of the villages in the District. Houses and trees were completely upturned and were carried to a long distance. Congress volunteers are rendering relief in the case of great distress.—Free Press.

The King has appointed General Harington, G. O. C-in-Chief, Western Command as Aide-De-Camp General to His Majesty.

Down Parcel Express was derailed near Bhaupur, fourteen miles from Cawnpore, owing to removal of rail by a train-wrecking gang. The Agent, E.I.R. has offered reward of Rs. 5,000 for information leading to apprehension and conviction of the culprits.—A.P.

Resilient AS A RAPIER

Here is an idea quite new to spectacles. A bridge piece so wonderfully resilient that it can be bent practically double and yet spring back into correct alignment. It affords protection against breakages, and "cushion comfort" for the nose.

You will be interested in this new frame. May we demonstrate it to you?

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BE TRUE TO MAHATMA'S PRINCIPLES.

Motilalji's Advice To Volunteers.

DEPLORES LACK OF STUDENTS' RESPONSE

NEW DELHI, May 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Delhi this morning for Agra from where he will proceed to Allahabad.

Last evening he visited the Satyagraha ashram where he exhorted the volunteers to be true to the principle of Mahatma Gandhi. He was sorry to see that there was no response from students. Regarding the picketing of foreign cloth shops, he said the All-India Congress Working Committee had decided not a yard of foreign cloth should be allowed to be sold and local committees had no right to make any compromise with dealers.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

The Congress Committee here are thinking of resorting to picketing of foreign cloth shops again since it is understodd that some shopkeepers are not strictly observing their pledges.

MILL STRIKE.

Strike in Delhi Cloth Mills still continues. Police have been removed but labourers are continuing picketing.—A. P.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 27.

Mr. Nanasaheb Deochakke, Secretary, Anathi Vidyarthigraha, Ahmednagar, and Secretary of the Hind Seva Mandal, was arrested in Kopergaon Taluka, and was tried before Magistrate at Miri on 26th inst. He is given 16 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 117.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 27.
Demand Bills 485.56

LONDON METALS.

London, May 27.

Copper Braziers	£74
Yellow Metal	£53
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£15-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	£144-1/2
Antimony, Foreign, Refined	£24-10-0 to £24-15-0 Quoted

UDANI AND BHANTHYA.

ATTEND FEDERATION OF EMPIRE CHAMBERS.

LONDON, May 27.

The Princes of Wales opened at Guildhall yesterday the Congress of Federation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire.

Indian Chambers of Commerce had declined British Chamber's invitation to send representatives. In spite of this boycott Messrs. Udani and Banthya were present at the opening and it is understood that they represented Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.—Free Press Beam Service.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 27.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers June/Aug.	39/1-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Sept/Dec.	37/4-1/2

ORDERS & INQUIRIES
for
Japanese Tin Rubber and Celluloid Toys, etc.
Once Trial Solicited.
Importers:—
The Young India, Trading Co.,
39, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 28.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 3|4.
D D 1|5 25|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Selling T T. 1|5 3|4 June|Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 May|Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 2|3 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 2|7 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 2|6 1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 9|7.
Banks Buying D D 9|2|7.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 9|4|0.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 1|3|7 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 1|3|5.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 9|5 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 1|1|9 3|4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 1|5|6 1|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 8|9 1|2.

CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.86 27th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|8 15|16 26th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 3|8 27th inst.
London|Paris 1|3.95 27th inst.
London|Belgium 34.80 27th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.11 27th inst.
London|Italy 92.80 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 26th inst. £4|4|11 1|2; 27th inst. £4|4|11 1|4.

Silver London Ready 26th inst. 18 1|4; 27th inst. 18 1|4.

Silver London Forward 26th inst. 18 3|16; 27th inst. 18 3|8.

Silver New York Ready 26th inst 39 1|2; 27th inst. 39 1|2.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 26th inst. 2 3|16 p.c.; 27th inst. 2-3|16 p.c.

London Discounts 6 mos. 27th inst. 2 9|16 p.c.; 27th inst. 2 9|16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 4 1|2 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.

Tone:—Tight.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, May 28.

Wheat May	6	0	9
Wheat Sept.	6	4	6
Linseed May	11	12	3
Linseed Sept.	11	11	0

KURCHISOL

Standardised Liq. Ext. of KURCHI

Most efficacious in subacute and chronic Amoebic Dysentery. Indicated both in the bloody and mucous forms.

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Konkar Brothers, Poona.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
CALCUTTA.

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H H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

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WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalimsinghji of Jodhpur.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

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Film-Free Teeth
are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

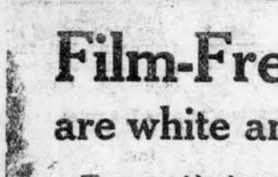
Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-B



STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCATTERED BUYING HARDEN PRICES.

Technical Situation Weak.

Bombay, May 28.

The share market ruled rather steady to-day with scattered buying. The market opened at about unchanged prices compared to previous close and hardened under scattered buying. At the advance there was some profit-taking which resulted in a small relapse. Tata Hydros, Tata Steel and Cement shares also fared well and registered some improvement. There is accumulation of some long interest near the top of the market which naturally suggests of a weak technical situation and although prices may rule around present level, we see no justification to advise purchases.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 28.

Bombay Dyeing 816, 25, 20, 25, 21.
Century 316, 20, 17, 21, 13, 20.
Colaba 135.
Crescent 112, 11.
Fazul 510, 17, 13, 17.
Indore 375, 76.
Madhowji N. 46.
Nagpur 483, 86, 85.
New Great 225, 23.
Pearl 283, 82, 86, 82.
Simplex 105, 7, 6.
Swadeshi 387, 88, 86.
Burma 685, 80.
Hydro 1130, 90, 87.
Tram 131-14, 32, 31-14.
Deff. 285, 300, 295, 301, 95.
Ord. 49-8, 51-8, 51.
Bundi 16-14.
Indian 250, 52, 48.
Katni Ord. 181, 83.
Alcock 241, 43, 41.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 28.

100 Ahm. Advance 370.
50 Apollo 4|12.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 3|12.
560 Bom: Cotton 136|4.
250 Bom. Dyeing 821|4.
250 Bradbury 180.
100 Century 320.
100 Central India P. 450.
100 Central India 485
100 Colaba 135.
100 Coorla 160.
100 Crescent 111|4.
250 Currim 110.
250 Dawn 635.
10 E. D. Sassoon 0-7-6.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphinstone 9|2.
250 Fazulbhoy 517/8
100 Finlay 131|4.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 157|8.
1000 Hindustan 1760.
100 Indore Malwa 376.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastoorchand 12
100 Khatau 120.
100 Kohinoor 136|4.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 46|4.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 600.
50 Mysore 141/4
200 New Great P. 170.
230 New Great 223|12.
100 New City 77|8.
250 Pabani 181|4.
250 Pearl 282|8.
100 Phoenix 383|12
10 Premier 9|15|0.
100 Shapurji 6/8.
1000 Sholapur 1650.
250 Simplex 106|4.
100 Swan 130.
100 Swadeshi 386|4
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42|8.
500 Vishnu P. 587-8.
500 Vishnu 2145.
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100|50 Baroda 72-12.
50|25 Central 15|6
£10|5 Eastern 78|8.
500 Imperial 1320.
500|25 Imperial Contr. 320.
100-50 India 90.
Union 3|6|6.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 16|14.
70 Gwalior 83.
250 Indian 248|12.
100 Katni 1st P. 98|8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100|8.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 132-8.
10 Punjab P. 10.
10 Punjab 11-2
100 Sahabad 143|2 x.d.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19|8.
Oriental 1875.
Vulcan 7.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 125.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.
100 Andhra Val. P. 670
50 Bom. Tram P. 63/12.
50 Bom. Tram 131|14.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1187/8.
1000 Tata Power P. 1137|8.
1000 Tata Power 557|8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Printej 810.
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Province 91.
100 Dho. Barramati 95/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 58.
500 Tapti Valley 687-8.

MINING.

10 Central India 2-8.
10 Shivrajpur 11-8.
150 Tata Steel 1 p. 135.
100 Tata Steel 2 p. 66-12.
30 Tata Steel D. 295.
75 Tata Steel 51.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Alcock 241|4.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam 205
250 Bom. Steam 202/8.
250 Bombay Telephone 55.
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 3-14-3.
125 Bom. Burma Old 683.
50 Bom. Burma New 260.
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8.
15 Scindia 10|4.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 28.

In our market Broach J|A. opened at Rs. 257|4 and ruled very steady. Bazar operators were buying and prices improved to Rs. 258|8 when easier Liverpool opening cables induced some liquidation. There was absence of buying and prices gradually declined on Jobbers selling. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 256/4.
Oomra July 212/4.
Bengal July 188.
Broach J/A Highest 258/8.
Broach J/A Lowest 256/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

Aug. 150.90+0.40
Nov. 153.10+0.50

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 28.

Bengal July 138
Broach J.A. 258
Oomra July 213

—:o:—

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 28.

Bengal	198	193	188	182
Sind	203	198	193	187
Punjab	196	191	186	180
Rajputana	198	193	188	182
Broach	260	257	253	248
P.A.	270	267	263	258
K.V.	263	259	255	250
Dholera	261	258	254	249
Kalajin	263	260	256	251
Cutch	268	265	261	256
Surat	350	347	343	338
Navsari	353	352	348	343
Oomra No. 3	213	214	210	206
C. P. No. 1	223	229	225	221
C. P. No. 2	225	221	217	213
Mathia		210	205	200 195

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 28.

200 Japan T. & Co. Khamgaon 216
200 Volkart Bros. Purnia 217
100 Aboobakar Abdulrehman Shegaon 213-1|2
100 Bussan Kesha & Co. Upland 278
100 E. Spinner & Co. Bhavnagar 204
100 A. Damodar & Co. Viramgaon 250
100 Japan T. & Co. Jalna 209
100 Do. Bombay Press 210
100 Do. Manwathroad 210
100 Currimbhai Broach 255 1|2
100 Tata & Co. Manavadar 230
100 K. Devchand & Co. Neemuch 214-1|2
100 Moon Mill Bombay Press 206

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

Broach	256/262
omra	
Bengal	190/200
Mathia	195/207
Khandeshi	207/210
Akola/Khamgaon	209/215
Nagpur/Wardha	222/230
Barsi/Kurduwadi	205/210
Jalna/Aurangabad	208/212
Nagar/Vambori	205/210
Purna/Parbani	210/220
Khandwa/Sanavad	210/215
Indore/Ujjain	215/235
Miraj/Sangli	275/288
Coompta	280/292
Tirupur/Cambodia	330/348

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 27-5-30	8394000	9176000
Receipts Yesterday 27-5-30	7000	7000
Exports to date 27-5-30	6442000	7682000
Stock at Ports 23-5-30	1715000	1140000
Stock at Interior Town 23-5-30	610000	447000
Stock at Liverpool 23-5-30	8840000	1045000
Visible Supply 23-5-30	3780000	3217000
Quantity in sight 25-5-30	14438000	15041000
Quantity out of sight 23-5-30	12413000	14930000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 8 Points Up

SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, May 28.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled rather steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by covering by shorts and trade buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and finally closed 1 point lower for July and 8 points higher for new crop months. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged in all markets. The New Orleans futures market closed irregular 2 points down to 4 points up. Liverpool closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. Spot sales were 2,000 bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. reviewing the present situation state as under:—

SAME SORRY STORY.

With monotonous regularity we record each week a further failing away in comparative statistics in America and the week-end figures published last Friday show world's spinners' takings of American cotton to be behind last year by 1,668,000 bales and the deficit in exports 1,172,000 bales. It is the same sorry story of a policy which has maintained the price of practically all the desirable cotton left of the 1929-30 crop but at the direct expense of American spinners and American merchants.

PRICES TO REACH 17-1|2 CENTS.

New crop news during the week has been mixed, storm damage in the Western and Central Belts being offset later by beneficial rains in the Eastern Belt. The approach of June—normally a month favouring crop progress—also had its effect on sentiment and important buying has been conspicuous only by its absence. Even in spite of the approach of June and the prospect of favourable growing conditions there is no reason to anticipate less than the normal number of crop scares during the Summer months and, with the Federal Farm Board in its present position any opportunity which presents itself to stir the Trade from its lethargy is not likely to be lost for the want of widespread propaganda. The "important announcement" by the Farm Board, said to be imminent some days ago has not yet made an appearance, but here again we can hardly conceive it as being anything but bullish. Its most likely form, in our opinion, will be something to the effect that the cotton at present held by the Co-operatives will be withheld from the market until prices return to the 17-1|2 cents level. The effect on the market of any such statement, it seems to us, would be negligible until such time as real doubt is cast upon new crop progress.

UNFAVOURABLE ECONOMIC POSITION.

Regarding the offtake side of the equation the outlook is gloomy. The world's economic position has not for many years been in a state so unsatisfactory as it is at the present moment, and, as is always the case, it is almost impossible to see any factor which, in the immediate future, is likely to change sentiment. That there would be more buyers a cent over the present price than there are to-day is about the only certainty in the outlook, but exactly what change in the position can cause the advance necessary to change sentiment it is impossible to say. Nevertheless, 14.65 for new October contracts in America and 7-3|4d. in Liverpool at a time of the year when even the planting of new crop is not completed seems to indicate a very complacent assumption of the doubtful fact that not only is all well with the new crop but that it will continue so—a state of affairs which even in the record crop year was not apparent until September.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

—:o:—

Heavy Deterioration.

Bombay, May 28.

A cable received from Liverpool states that concerning wheat their correspondents in Chicago cable it is reported from a trustworthy source heavy deterioration Winter Wheat Belt condition. Canadian Pool disposal holdings checking any advance.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16.11; Lowest 16.01 —10.

N. Y. October Highest 15.03 (close); Lowest 14.91 (12-56 p.m.).

New York:—"Market narrow and featureless. Trade buying distant months."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 27.

July	16.10—.01
October	15.02+.08
December	15.09+.07
January	15.10+.08
Middling Spot	16.20—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 27.

July	15.78—.02
October	14.72+.04
Middling Spot	15.40—

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Diglobin	Pulmo Calcium
Enterovaccin	Quinine Urethane
Femivir	Rheantine
Ferro Manganese Peptonate	Riodine
Feroxal	Sarcoptol
Fosfoxyl	Septicemine
Galyl	Stannoxyl
Genalkaloids	Sulfarsenol
Haemoglobin A. F. D. Elixir	Syrup Pertussis
Hectargyre	Thyratoxine
Hemo-Cyto-Serum	Thoroxyl
Hemoplase	Trinitrine
Heterolysine	Uraseptine
Histogenol	Urogenine
Homovir	Veronidia
Hercule Dragees	Vioxyl
Hypercytol	

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NEW YORK.

New York, May 27.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.02
October	14.96
October, (New Contract)	14.66
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
July	16.03
October	14.95
October (New Contract)	14.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7 000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 27. Opening	Closing.
May		8.12+.01
June		8.06+.03
July	7.97	8.01+.02
August		7.92+.02
September		7.87+.02
October	7.80	7.82+.01
November		7.81—
December		7.82—
January	7.82	7.82—
February		7.85—
March	7.87	7.87—.01
April		7.89—.01
May		7.91—.01
Middling Spot		8.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 27.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	900
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 27.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.85
Scinde, Fine	4.90
Scinde Superfine	5.15
Bengal, Good	4.40
Bengal, Fully Good	4.85
Bengal, Fine	4.90
Oomra, Good	4.95
Oomra, Fully Good	5.25
Oomra, Fine	5.55
Broach, Fully Good	5.95
Broach, Fine	6.20
Broach, Superfine	6.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 27.

May	12.97+.02
June	12.72+.02
November	12.40+.02
December	12.41+.02
January	12.49+.02
March	12.50+.02
F.G.F. Spot	13.85—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, May 28.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 44; Highest Rs. 44/1, Closing Rs. 43/13.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery:—Opening Rs. 45/2; Highest Rs. 45/4; Closing 44/14/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/12. Closing Rs 44/14.

—:o:—

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, May 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 12 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21 10 0
Mint Gold, 2nd	21 10 6
Silver, Ready	51 10 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	51 3 0
Silver, 2nd "	51 1 0

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1930.

SERGEANTS OPEN FIRE ON THREATENING CROWD

Origin Of Bhendi Bazar Tragedy.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

An enquiry has now been completed into the disturbances which occurred on the night of the 26th instant and the morning of the 27th, and it shows the facts relating to the origin and the events of the trouble to be as follows:—

At about 9-30 p.m. on the 26th a Police Sergeant residing at Sandhurst Road East Police Quarters saw a Mahomedan beating a dog mercilessly on the pavement below his quarters with such effect that the dog was bleeding from its mouth. The Sergeant went down and after remonstrating with the Mahomedan, struck him with his fist. The Mahomedan went away but returned some ten minutes later and asked for the return of his dog. It was returned to him and he took it away towards the Vazir Restaurant which is opposite the Sandhurst Road Police Quarters. There, a gathering of Mahomedans advised him to demand an apology from the Sergeant for having assaulted him and proceeded to advance towards the quarters calling out to know why the Mahomedan had been beaten.

REVOLVER SHOTS.

As this gathering showed a disposition to rush the quarters two more Sergeants came down with their revolvers and held the crowd at bay for nearly an hour. When they saw, however, that the crowd was increasing and adopting a threatening attitude they fired a few shots with the result that it fell back a little and began to stone the officers and the quarters. By this time information had reached the Dongri Police Station and a police party despatched to the rescue of the Sandhurst Road Police Officers. This party endeavoured to disperse the crowd but were met with volleys of stones. Thereupon several shots were fired and these shots had the effect of removing the crowd from the immediate vicinity of the quarters.

ANOTHER POLICE SQUAD.

The police were at this juncture reinforced by a squad of ten armed police from the Head Police Office but the stone throwing continued until the arrival of a party of police from Maharbauri when the crowd was temporarily broken up. They soon gathered together again and became more excited and turbulent. An attempt was made to uproot a Municipal tree, bonfires were lit on the road and two efforts made to set fire to the Police Quarters. A fire engine was called out but was stoned. Again the police officers had to fire.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

It was then decided to call out one company of the 1st Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment. The company arrived at about 1-30 a.m. on the 27th and military pickets were placed at Pydhoni, the junction of Bhendy Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, Null Bazaar and at the J. J. Hospital Corner. Stoning still continued and a party of 20 armed police was sent up Parel Road to drive the rioters away. They were stoned en route and were obliged to fire to disperse the crowd which did not reassemble. Late in the night a wooden chowki had been partly burnt and partly demolished by the mob.

FIRE OPENED AGAIN.

In the morning of the 27th trouble again started. A mob of about 300 to 400 again stoned the police and military at the Sandhurst Road Quarters. Two Sergeants opened fire and the mob fell back. Half an hour later they returned to the attack, pelting stones and soda water bottles. The armed police this time opened fire injuring 3 persons.

The casualties reported number 4 killed and 56 injured including one police officer who sustained a stab wound.

Since mid-day yesterday all has been quiet and military were withdrawn at 9 a.m. this morning. No firing was done by the military at any time during the disturbances.

CASUALTIES IN BHENDY BAZAR FIRING.

The further list of persons wounded in Bhendy Bazar firing is now available. This brings the total to 56 among whom are 11 police constables, one European sergeant Mr. A. J. Brown, and one Police Inspector Mr. D. V. Karnik. In addition to these, four persons, including a Khoja lady, have died.

Mrs. Rambhai Pitamber, a Gujarati woman aged 20, has lost her eye by a bullet wound. She is being treated at the Sir Harkisondas Hospital.

Normal condition have been restored at Bhendy Bazar and there was no recrudence of trouble on Wednesday. Sufficient police force, however, has been maintained as a precaution. The military were withdrawn on Wednesday morning.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF FIRING.

—:o:—

Muslim Volunteer's Death.

—:o:—

Abulkadar Dawood, a volunteer of the Azad Muslim Volunteer Corps, who was wounded by a bullet by police firing during the Bhendy Bazar riot on Monday night died on Wednesday at the G. T. Hospital.

The deceased along with other volunteers, was trying to pacify the mob when he was hit by a bullet.

A large procession numbering about 5,000 people accompanied the deceased's bier. The procession which started from Kolsa Mohalla, at 6 o'clock in the evening passed through Dongri and other localities, took an hour and a half to reach the Kutchi Memon cemetary at Churni Road. Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sheth Haji Ahmed Khatri and other Muslim leaders were in the procession which was accompanied by a large number of Hindus also.

With the four who died previously, the total deaths due to firing now number 5.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIA TO GO ON

Mr. Baldwin's Plea Of "Preference For Ourselves."

Mr. Baldwin, in a speech at not lose patience with India. Let men who are ruling India along the fullness of time when India want to work with her.

We want to see our trades in ing together so that they may markets of the world. We may in Indian markets and India, other Dominion markets.

We must have complete co-Empire, remembering that India her aspirations she must take as the rights of Dominions and unity against the whole world.—

LONDON, May 28.

Bury, Lancashire, said: "Let us us have every faith in our own the path predestined for her. In has more control over her fate, we

India and at home stand-come side by side into the have preference for ourselves perhaps, may share with us

operation with all parts of the is a part, and as she lives up to upon herself the duties as well the duties are to pull together in Reuter.

NO PLEDGE GIVEN TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Salisbury Unfolds Britain's Mind.

That Britain had given no pledge to India and was bound to do nothing for her, was emphasised by Lord Salisbury.

Indians, he said, were poor, ignorant and solely dependent on Britain. "They do not know what is meant by Dominion Status."

If Indians behaved themselves, His Lordship promised to help them in the path of Self-Government.

LONDON, May 16.
(By Air Mail.)

Referring to India in the course of an address to a Conservative meeting at Rochester, the Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, said that people had been saying that Britain was pledged to do this or do that. There was no pledge; there was a purpose. It was expressed by the British Government that we would lead India in the path of self-government, provided they seconded our efforts and showed themselves worthy and capable of exercising self-government.

AUTHORITY AND POWER.

They viewed with great concern he said, the extreme disorder which had developed in the greatest of British Dependencies, the great Indian Empire, as a result of which the Viceroy had found it necessary to arrest the leader of the disorder, the arch-instigator of opposition to British rule, Mr. Gandhi. He was quite sure no Englishman or women would have been satisfied had the Government of India not exercised their authority and power.

THEY ARE POOR AND IGNORANT

India was a great ornament to the British Crown. It was also a great responsibility. It was obligatory on us to see that good government was exercised in that great dependency because the masses of the people were not politicians. They were very poor, very ignorant very much at the mercy of those who were in position to tyranise over them, and they depended almost entirely for their welfare and for the safeguarding of their interests upon the British Government. They did not understand anything about representative institutions. They did not know what was meant by Dominion Status. All these things were beyond their ken; they just struggled along to gain a scanty living, and they relied on the power and authority of Great Britain to see that justice was done.

"WE HAVE BROUGHT PROSPERITY."

Britain had nothing to be ashamed of in her Govrenment of India. Some of our politicians in England talked as if we ought to apologise for our position there. Far from apologising we ought, with all all due humility, to be intensely proud of it because we had brought prosperity where no prosperity existed before; we had brought justice and e had brought liberty (Cheers).

There was no doubt we were trying, if we could, to bring these people to a sense of civic responsibility, to introduce them step by step to a certain responsibility in the government of their own country, and if we found it reasonable and possible we would go on that path.—Free Press.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

In Colaba, Ratnagiri & Thana Dists.

PLAN OF MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, May 28.

The Maharashtra Congress Committee is planning a no-tax campaign. One taluk in each district of Colaba, Ratnagiri and Thana will be selected and organised for withholding of land revenue.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Social Boycott Of Village Officers.

PARDI CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

SURAT, May 27.

The first Pardi Taluka Political Conference held to-day at Udvada passed resolutions not to pay taxes, calling upon village officers to resign and urging the people to practise social boycott against those village officers that do not resign. The Conference requested workers to organise village panchayats.—A. P.

PARTIAL HARTAL AT MADRAS.

—:o:—

Boy Of 12 Detained In Borstal School

MADRAS, May 27.

Most of the shops in prominent quarters of the city remained closed to-day in honour of the seven persons who were hauled up before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate for cutting down bunches of palmyra palms in a village. One of the accused was also asked to furnish security for his boy aged twelve to be of good behaviour. All the seven persons were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The boy was ordered to be detained in Borstal school for two years.—Free Press.

JAIN MUNI JAILED.

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

Seth Ranchhodlal, local mill agent and Muni Jinvijayji, Jain Sadhu, with fifty volunteers were tried at village of Bareja by Mr Gokap, Assistant Collector. Seth Ranchhodlal was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine or three months' more under Section 117 I. P. C., also two months with Rs. 100 fine (or one month more in default) under Section 143 I. P. C.

Muni Jinvijayji was sentenced to five months and a half under Section 143 I. P. C. Otner volunteers were sentenced to one to four months' rigorous imprisonimprisonment.

Eleven were acquitted as juveniles.—A. P.

B. C. D. C. Continues To Issue Bulletins.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Bengal Civil Disobedience Council is issuing bullentins as before although their cyclostyle machine was seized last evening by the Police.—Free Press.

NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE OF POLICY

Labour Governments' Determination To Govern

LONDON, May 27.

Lobby impression of Mr. Benn's speech is that it was a speech for marking time. The general feeling in political circles is that Mr. Benn, and presumably the cabinet, is fully committed to the present policy followed in regard to India and at least no immediate change in policy is to be looked for.

Quite unexpectedly the Prime Minister himself made reference to the Indian question yesterday in a speech at his constituency of Seaham, Durham, but there was nothing, in that speech save platitudes and brave sounding resolves not to yield to force which they were unwilling to recognise.

The tone of the speech emphasised Governments' determination to support the maintenance of law and pledged continued support to the present repressive policy.

In these circumstances it is idle, says Free Press London Correspondent, to hope that the Labour Cabinet will take any initative in any conciliatory policy, unless such policy is urged by the Viceroy and the Government of India.

UNIVERSAL SUPPORT.

One notworthy feature on yesterday's debate was the support extended by the opposition parties to Labour's Indian policy. Such support implied that the parties were confident that no great changes were being contemplated.

Among the Labour left wingers the speech is regarded as an old apology for repression, but the hope is expressed that such an open avowal by a Minister, that they had no conciliatory policy at present on hand, is bound to secure better support to their suggestions from inside the party.

SIMON REPORT.

Simon commission report must be out before there can be any fresh indication. Even then compelling events alone can bring about any change in the Socialist Cabinet's policy.—F. P. B. S.

MALAVIYA AT CAMPBELLPUR

—:o:—

Addresses Public Meeting

FUTURE PLANS UNDISCLOSED

RAWALPINDI, May 27.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this afternoon after being set free at Campbellpur. Panditji addressed a public meeting at Campbellpur last night, while Pandit Govind Kant Malaviya and Mr. Tiwari addressed an open air meeting at Hazro.

Panditji is yet formulating his future programme and refused to disclose his plans of action to Press representatives who approached him for the purpose.—Free Press.

POLICE GUARD RAILWAY LINE

—:o:—

Patels & Vetties Conscripted.

GUNTUR, May 27.

Consequent upon the reports of cutting telegraph wires, the Police are patrolling all along the line to protect the telegraph wires. 200 policemen, 25 constables and many officers are posted all along the Railway line from Ongole to Tadepall.

Village Patels and Vetties are conscripted.—Free Press.

Kistna Congress President and Satyagrahis Jailed.

BEZWADA, May 7.

The West Kistna Congress Committee President and other Satyagrahis were arrested yesterday were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default to undergo four months' imprisonment more.

HARTAL OBSERVED.

Dr. Hanumatrao, Commander of West Kistna Satyagrahis who were arrested this morning at 5-45, along with three other Satyagrahis, was tried before the Joint Magistrate of Bezwada and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Bezwada town observed hartal in honour of the arrested leader, Dr. Hanumantrao.—Free Press.

Police Fire At Crowd At Vellore

—:o:—

VELLORE, May 27.

The Vellore Magistrate ordered a lathi charge on a large crowd that had collected opposite the Imperial Bank Branch at Vellore, and pelted with stones the constables on duty, and the crowd was dispersed. Consquent upon the crowd pelting stones at reserve constables in a bus, the police fired four buckshots and the crowd dispersed.—Free Press.

SJT. P. GANGULY JAILED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Prabhatchawdra Ganguly, Secretary, Bengal Civil Disobedience Council is sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to six weeks' simple imprisonment more by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Press Act for publishing an appeal during Bakar-Id without the name of the Publisher. Mr. Ganguly was classed as A class prisoner.—Free Press.

SATYAVATI JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS.

—:o:—

To Be Treated As "A" Class Prisoner.

NEW DELHI, May 27.

Satyavati, grandaughter of Swami Shraddhanand, was convicted to-day under Sction 108 Cr. P. C. by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate. She was asked to furnish security of Rs. 500 to be of good mehaviour for six months. This she refused to furnish. She was then sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and was ordered to be treated as A class prisoner.—A. P.

Andhra Congress President Jailed

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 27.

Ramjoga Rao, President of Andhra District Committee, Madras, was charged with abetting Satyagraha volunteers to disobey order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate.—A. P.

Rangoon Riots Take A Menacing Turn.

12 KILLED: 250 INJURED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST BURMESE MONKS.

RANGOON, May 26.
(Censored and delayed).

A serious riot took place to-day between Burmans and Indian labourers coming from the Coromandal coast.

Unpleasant feelings have been existing between the two communities over work in the Rangoon harbour. The Andhra workers who were on strike during the last week were replaced by Burmans and that was the immediate cause of riot.

The Andhras were outnumbered by Burmans by almost one to five and the assaults occurred in several parts of the City. Several Andhra houses were entered into by Burmans, the occupants were molested and beaten and the furniture smashed. Rickshaws owned by Andhras were smashed. Streets are full of broken bottles.

DID MONKS INSTIGATE?

One feature of the riot was that Burmese rioters were openly instigated by Phongis (monks) who themselves were armed with sticks and other weapons.

At the time of wiring (4 p.m.) 200 injured were admitted as inpatients with serious injuries and about 500 were treated as outpatients. About 12 Andhras are reported to have died and several are in a critical condition. Of the injured, all except 20, are Andhras.—Free Press.

ANDHRAS BLAMED.

—:o:—

RANGOON, May 26.
(Censored).

A serious situation has arisen out of the shipping cooly strike which started twenty days ago (Andhra demanding an increase of four annas over the daily rate of 24 annas) but which was called off yesterday, shippers agreeing to pay Andhras the increased demand.

During the strike a few hundred Burmese were engaged on ships vice Andhras. This morning while the Andhras came out to resume work a clash started between them and Burmans which according to one version was started by the Andhras abusing the Burmese coolies. Friction led to fight. Andhras outnumbering the Burmans started rioting and stoning Burmese houses also motor buses and assaulting Burmans indiscriminately.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES ATTACKED

They attacked three Burmese newspaper offices and caused some dahages. Police quickly appeared on the scene and kept watch, while Andhras paraded the streets.

Later, owing to baseless rumours that some Burmans had been killed, a tense feeling was created amongst Burmans throughout the city. They turned out in large numbers with sticks, dahs, lathis and other weapons in buses. Military police both mounted and unmounted were called out and they paraded the streets.

After mid-day the clash appeared to take a purely communal turn, Burmans on one side and Andhras on the other side without reference to the strike. Burmans soon got out of control. Over 500 Burmans armed with rods and various lethal weapons and led by Phonghis who were armed with dahs started parading the streets hunting for Andhras and belabouring them severely.

POLICE OFFICIALS INJURED.

Andhras gradually began to disappear, taking shelter indoor but continued to throw brickbats and sodawater bottles from inside the houses and upper storeys. Shops in many bazars were closed. Several offices also closed early, some giving early leave to their Burmese staff. Wharf work is at a standstill as also the loading and unloading of ships.

Besides a few Anglo-Indians, a few European Police Officers the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Baker and Superintendent Hall were injured but not seriously. Casualties now total over 250 including about ten killed, but several of the injured are in a precarious condition. The latter are mostly Andhras. The situation is causing a great deal of concern to the police.

S. O. S. TO GOVERNOR.

A telegram was sent last night by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Governor to the effect that situation was alarming. Heavy casualties has already been sustained and Indian life was in danger. The Chamber urged adequate military measures to be taken.

U. Dwe, the newly elected Burmese member of the Legislative Assembly has wired to Governor, "Young Burma with you for law and order. Rangoon is in chaos. Appeal to you to call for volunteers."—A.P.

SUSPENSION OF PALESTINE IMMIGRATION.

Govt's. New Policy.

Statement regarding British policy in Palestine, issued as White Paper, declares that the Government intend to address themselves to finding a remedy for the unsatisfactory features in the Palestine situation and the dual obligation it imposes.

The whole question of future policy regarding immigration land settlement and development will be considered on receipt of a report from Sir Hope Simpson who has been sent out to advise.

Meanwhile, the question of temporary suspension of immigration is under examination and legislation is to be introduced with the object of controlling the disposition of agricultural lands in such a manner as to prevent the dispossession of the indigenous agricultural population.—B. O. W.

KING BETTER NOW.

LONDON, May 28.

It is officially stated that kings rheumatism has definitely improved.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES REPAIR SEAT.

Nottingham, Central, Parliamentary bye-election due to resignation of Sir Albert Bennet resulted as follows—Mr. T. J. Oconor (Conservative) 14 946. Mr. A. E. Waterson (Labour) 7923. Captain R. C. Berkeley (Liberal) 4648. Mr. Oconnor though official Conservative candidate is empire free trader. Unemployment was chief issue.—Reuter.

ANGRY SCENES IN COMMONS.

Churchill-Snowden Duel.

There were a series of angry scenes in the House of Commons which sat throughout Tuesday night dealing with part one of Financial Bill.

At six in the morning Mr. Snowden in biting tones told Mr. Churchill that he was determined to complete part one of Bill before rising, even if it meant staying in House till evening.

Feelings ran very high owing to Conservatives obstructing Bill for twelve hours, while Mr. Snowden's periodic acid comments enraged the Conservatives.

Finally House by 172 votes to 70 defeated the Conservative motion to postpone repeal of Anti-dumping legislation until 1936.

Conservative-Labour arrangement was then reached by which Mr. Snowden did not persist in his original programme and the House rose at eight in the morning.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND IRAQ.

Treaty Of Friendship To Be Concluded.

Teheran.—Akdol Aziz Beg Almozzaffar of Iraq foreign office has arrived here. It is understood, with authority to conclude permanent treaty of friendship and commerce with Persia.—Reuter.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

There were no tenders for sterlings on Wednesday the 28th May 1930. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 4th June 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

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